FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

An enemy waging war in a manner violative of the usages of civilized nations has invaded our country; with presumptuous reliance on superior numbers, he has declared his purpose to reduce us to submission. We struggle to preserve our birth-right of constitutional freedom. Our trust is in the justice of our cause and the protection of our God. Recent disaster has spread gloom over the land and sorrow sits at the hearthstones of our countrymen; but a people conscious of rectitude and faithfully relying on their Father in Heaven may be cast down, but cannot be dismayed. They may mourn the loss of the martyrs whose lives have been sacrificed in their defence, but they receive this dispensation of Divine Providence with humble submission and reverent faith. And now that our hosts are again going forth to battle, and loving hearts at home are filled with anxious solicitude for their safety, it is meet that the whole people should turn imploringly to their Almighty Father, and beseech His all-powerful protection.

To this end, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my Proclamation, inviting all the people to unite, at their several places of worship, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of the present month of May, in humble supplication to Almighty God that He will vouchsafe His blessings on our beloved country; that He will strengthen and protect our armies; that He will watch over and preserve our people from the evil machination of our enemies; and that He will in this, our good time, restore to us the blessing of peace and security under His sheltering care.

Given under my hand and the seal of [SEAL] the Confederate States, at Richmond, on the 3d day of May, A. D., 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

North Carolina Forces.—From a communication made a few days ago to the Convention by Adjutant General Martin, we learn that this State has organized 53 regiments, besides 8 companies on local service, and 10 companies of artillery unattached. This does not include, however, Col. Wharton Green's battalion, attached to the Wise Legion, and various other companies, we presume, raised in the State directly by the Confederate government; two of the infantry regiments, the 31st and 8th, and several companies of the 17th, captured at Roanoke Island and paroled, and 5 companies of artillery recently paroled at Fort Macon, which cannot be numbered with our active force, at present.

The State, therefore, has in service and nearly ready 51 regiments, besides a number of infantry and artillery companies not organized into regiments, not including the paroled officers and soldiers, or those raised by the Confederate government in the State. Of these 45 regiments are infantry, 3 cavalry and 3 artillery regiments. These, when filled up to the maximum number, will make a large army of itself, which if skillfully handled, might defy double its number of Yankee invaders.—*Ral. Standard.*

Hon. Edward Stanly.—The Raleigh Standard copies from the Wilmington Journal the paragraph copied into the last Observer, and adds:

"It is also reported that the Yankee paper at Newbern makes a similar assertion. We do not give any credit to the statement. The authority for it ought to be better than mere rumor.

"We learn that the last information which Mr. Stanly's friends in this State received from him, was that he had been arrested in California by the Lincoln government, on account of his Southern feelings and attachments, and they believe, we understand, that he is still under arrest. Besides, notwithstanding the number of Northern papers received at Norfolk and Richmond, nothing of the kind has been mentioned by them. Those who know Mr. Stanly intimately, know that though a resident of California, he retains warmly his old attachments for his native State. He is not of the class of men who could be used to the damage or detriment of North Carolina, and we are forced to believe that the rumor is a libel upon his character. We are, however, inclined to believe that the story has been made up by the Yankees in Eastern Carolina, in order to make capital for their cause there, because of the supposed popularity of Mr. S. in that section."

Promoted.—Lt. Henry A. Dowd, of the Confederate Guards of this county, has been elected Colonel of the 15th Regiment, in place of Col. McKinney, recently killed at Yorktown, Va.

Tarboro' Southerner.

Maj. Wm. L. DeRosset is Lieut. Colonel of the 3d N. C. Troops; Lt. Col. vice R. H. Cowan resigned.

Newbern Prisoners.—We learn that our prisoners taken at the battle of Newbern have been sent to New York, and are at some of the Forts in that harbor. Several, we believe, have written to their friends in this section.

Raleigh Standard.

Railroad Accident.—We learn that an up train on the Southern Railroad ran off the track, between Weldon and Petersburg, last Saturday. Five soldiers, belonging to a North Carolina regiment, were injured, but none of them dangerously.

Incident of the Battle of Shiloh.—The following incident of the battle is related by an eye and ear witness: Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of our boys wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back, began firing at a near tree, when the captured brother called out to him and said, "Don't shoot there any more—that's father!"

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Surrender of New Orleans.—RICHMOND, May 5.—The following authentic information has been received from New Orleans by telegraph:

The troops in Fort Jackson mutinied and spiked some of the guns, when Gen. Duncan was obliged to surrender.

The Louisiana was at Fort St. Phillip unmanageable. She received a broadside at 35 feet without injury. She was then blown up by her commander, McIntosh.

About thirteen of the enemy's steamers came up before the surrender of the forts, among them the Brooklyn and three others of her class.

The French commander of the *Militaire* gave notice that he required sixty days before the bombardment to remove the French citizens.—This was before the surrender.

The city is all quiet, though there is great excitement. The people are fully loyal.

All the cotton and shipping in the city and at Baton Rouge were burnt—about 22,000 bales. All the cotton on the river will be burnt whenever the enemy approach.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times of the 3d inst. says:

We had a pleasant interview yesterday with Capt. Nelson, late of the blockade running steamer Florida. He left New Orleans last Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and from him we learn the following facts in relation to affairs in that city:

The gunboats of the enemy suffered terribly in their attempt to pass Forts Jackson and St. Phillip. The Confederate gunboat Gen. Quitman ran into one of them, and both sunk in a very few minutes, with all on board. The McRae also went down, firing her last broadside just as she was sinking beneath the waters. The Yankee boats which succeeded in getting up to the city, of which he reports seven, bore honorable testimony of the spirit of our men and the accuracy of their aim. Some of them were completely riddled by our shot, and all were more or less damaged. They were not iron-clad, or did not appear to be.

As the boats were coming up the river a crowd was collected on the levee, among whom was a small knot of traitors, who hurrahed for the Union. An immediate response to this demonstration was given by revolvers in the hands of the citizens, who fired into them, killing three and wounding six. The statement by Com. Farragut, that women and children were shot at and killed, is a base fabrication. When the officer bearing the demand for the surrender of the city landed on the levee, he was greeted with a welcome and shake of the hand from a solitary individual. The officer passed on, but his friend soon after paid the penalty of his treason with his life.

Gen. Lovell, with about 7000 men, is at Camp Moore, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, 67 miles above the city. Their evacuation of the city caused a great panic, and was done in unnecessary haste. All the cotton was burnt, and the sugar and molasses that were on the levee were rolled into the river. The public stores and munitions were neither saved nor burned, unless they met the latter fate at the hands of the citizens. Gen. Lovell didn't remain long enough to attend to it. The above, or the substance of it, Capt. Nelson received from parties whom he deemed reliable.

From New Orleans.—We had the pleasure of a conversation last evening with a gentleman and lady of this city, just returned from New Orleans, the latter having left there on Monday, the 28th. We are indebted to them for many details of what transpired in the city after the appearance of the enemy.

The fighting between our gunboats and those of the enemy is represented as terribly severe. The McRae, commanded by Lieut. T. B. Huger, of our city, made a gallant fight. The commander was wounded in the thigh, it is supposed mortally.

The ram Manassas was commanded by Lieut. Warley, also of this city. The ram had also a severe struggle, sunk one of the enemy's gunboats, and was afterwards sunk, with the Confederate flag flying and all her crew on board waving their hats. Lieut. Warley was saved by a boat's crew from the Louisiana. He afterwards worked one of the guns aboard the latter boat.

Commander McIntosh, of the Louisiana, had his arm and leg shot off in an engagement—not blown off, as reported.

The forts were provisioned for two months, and it was the intention of Gen. Duncan to fight to the last. The enemy's transports with troops could not pass the forts. The forts were manned by about 1200 men, and one regiment, Col. Skymanski's Chalmette, was stationed at Quarantine. These are all believed to have been taken prisoners, and released on parole.

The European Brigade, Gen. Paul Inge Fils, commanding, and composed of the British Guard, British Fusiliers, French Legion, and several battalions and companies of foreign residents, were, at the request of the Mayor, sworn in as an extra police and maintained order in the city.

Charleston Courier, 6th inst.

The Feeling in New Orleans.—We have received the New Orleans Crescent of Monday, 28th April, which says:

It is with feelings of the deepest pride that we point the Federal officers to the fact that no Union sentiment exists in our midst—that with almost one voice, and with one tongue, this community entirely repudiates all allegiance to the old Government, and warmly and devotedly adheres to the new.

The Yankee flag placed over the Mint was torn down on Saturday evening, 26th ult., by some spirited citizens. The Crescent says:

The men engaged in this gallant enterprise, we learn, were Vincent Heffernan, W. B. Mumford, N. Holmes, John Burns and James Reed. They tore the flag into shreds, and each with a piece in his hand marched up town in triumph.

The shots fired by the Federal vessel came very near demolishing several houses in the neighborhood of the Mint, and a shell lodged in the roof of the dwelling of Mr. J. A. Lacour, but luckily, not exploding, inflicted no serious damage. Mr. Lacour got the shell out from his roof and brought it up town. We could not have believed that a civilized people could have so far forgotten their dignity as to endanger the lives of unoffending women and children, in thus wantonly firing into a city; but the fact is patent—the deed was done.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 7.

Beef Cattle 10 to 15; Beeswax 20; Bacon 27, hams 28 to 30; Butter 60 to 75; Coffee 70 to 75; Tallow Candles 35; Corn $1; Super Flour $12 to 12 25, Family 12 50 to 12 75; Hay 2 25 to 2 50; Lard 23 to 25; Molasses 1 50 by the bbl. from store; Osnaburgs 28 to 30; Peas 1 10 to 1 15; Fresh Pork 15 to 16; Irish Potatoes 2 50 to $3, Sweet $1 to 1 20; Pea Nuts 1 40 to 1 50; Rice 4 by the cask; N O Sugar 25 to 30; Sound Salt $7 to $8; Sheetings 27 to 28; Yarn 45 to 50; Tallow 20 to 22.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY-EVENING, MAY 8, 1862.

"HISTORY IS PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY EXAMPLE." There are thousands of facts presented by History as Examples to the Southern Confederacy in this its great struggle for Liberty and Law and Life. History abounds with illustrations of the great fact that a brave people, true to themselves, cannot be subjugated. They may suffer defeat and disaster, and be driven to great straits; but ever triumph in the end.

The Charleston Mercury has made amends for some of its assaults upon the Administration—so productive of disaffection and discouragement, when we need and have a right to expect words of confidence and hope—by copying at great length from Macaulay's Review of the Life of Frederic the Great of Prussia, the eloquent detail of the Seven Years' War in which he established not only his own fame as a General but the independence of his country, and laid deep and broad the foundations of its future prosperity and power. In 1756, when his kingdom contained but five millions of inhabitants, many of them disaffected, he found himself assailed by a confederacy formed by France, Austria, Russia, Saxony, Sweden and the Germanic body. Six powers, containing a hundred millions of people, against one containing five millions; and a disproportion in wealth at least equally great. This was enough to appal the stoutest heart. Yet Frederic never quailed, but fought on through alternate triumph and disaster for seven long years, and finally conquered a peace, "giving an example, unrivalled in history, of what capacity and resolution can effect against the greatest superiority of power and the utmost spite of fortune. He entered Berlin in triumph, after an absence of more than six years. The streets were brilliantly lighted up, and as he passed along in an open carriage, the multitude saluted him with loud praises and blessings. He was moved by those marks of attachment, and repeatedly exclaimed—'Long live my dear people!—Long live my children!'"

Who can read of this—and the detail, running through many pages, is far more interesting than we can make it in our brief space—without feeling confident of ultimate success? Frederic, though having right on his side in that war, was an ambitious, selfish, and cruel tyrant. In our case, we are contending against the worst tyranny and injustice, perpetrated and meditated by the most fanatical and godless people on the face of the earth. We are comparatively weak, but we put our faith in an Almighty arm.

VILE NATURE OF YANKEE WARFARE.—Our readers have seen some account of the visit of a yankee company from Newbern to the house of Mrs. David W. Saunders in Onslow county. We have had an opportunity to hear the particulars from an authentic source, and if we did not know our informant to be of the highest personal character, and the yankees to be the meanest of all hen-roost robbers, we might not be disposed to ask our readers to believe that officers in the army of a great and proud people could have so debased the honorable profession in which they are engaged. There were about 50 of them, commanded by a Captain, who was a foreigner, as were all but one of the gang who spoke, so that his nativity could be ascertained. The Captain was rude and insulting to Mrs S., besides whom the only white person on all the plantation was a lady who resided with her. These, since the death of Mr. Saunders a year or two ago, have resided upon the plantation with a hundred or more of contented slaves. The slaves flocked around their mistress to save her, as they said, from alarm at the presence of so many enemies. The Captain invited the slaves to accompany him to Newbern, but they all promptly refused, telling him that their mistress was kind to them, and they did not wish to leave her. He finally ordered six young men of them to go with them to Newbern, to carry the 8 mules, 2 of her carriage horses, and a beautiful young mare, which they stole from her, with carts, wagon, &c. He promised their wives that they should be allowed to return the next night, but they have not returned, and there is no doubt they have been detained against their will, for of all the other negroes, not one has gone off, though they have had daily and hourly opportunities to do so. The keys of every house, and room, and drawer, and trunk, were demanded; and a rascally Lieutenant accompanied a servant with the keys, looking into every nook and corner, and stealing and carrying away Mrs. Saunders's gold watch, all her jewelry, including her deceased husband's breast-pin, which the servant begged very hard for, but without avail. They stripped the beds of 15 pairs of blankets, some sheets and towels, rummaged every drawer, and scattered all her clothing about the floor. They stole all her sugar and coffee, said they had enough bacon, and so did not take any of that. They admired the "fine library of books," but did not want any of them except an almanac, which they inquired for. Fortunately, the servants had, of their own accord, in apprehension of the visit of the thieves, placed all the plate, except a few spoons for temporary use, in the box in which it was usually kept, and removed it from the dining room to Mrs. Saunders's bed room, covering it with a bed and bedding to make it look like a servant's bed. When the Lieutenant demanded to know who occupied the large bed, and what and whose was this apparent bed, the girl answered accordingly, and thus saved an examination of the valuable ex tempore bedstead. He demanded to know "where were the spoons?" and when she pointed to the few kept out, in some amazing fit of honesty he bade her, in a low voice, to "hide them." Turning around, she discovered a fellow who had accompanied them into Mrs. Saunders's chamber, with his finger wiping the gruel from a silver spoon which he found in a bowl of gruel on the hearth. The servant endeavored to persuade him not to take it, as it would break the set; but he said he must have a spoon. She then proposed to give him an iron spoon for it, to which he assented, and marched off with the iron spoon in his pocket.

Such is the character of the officers and men of the yankee army, and such the war which they wage. Mrs. Saunders is an elderly lady, with no living children, and of course therefore having taken no part in the war. Yet she, a lone, unprotected lady, is insulted and robbed of perhaps ten thousand dollars worth of property. Let our people see what they too may expect from these *brethren* of ours, who are endeavoring thus to bring us back to *union* and *friendship* with them.

A YANKEE THIEF KILLED.—It is stated that a yankee soldier went to the house of a gentleman, just previous to the fight at South Mills, and robbed him of all the money he had and some bonds. The next day he was found dead on the field of battle, and the gentleman examined the body and recovered the stolen property.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—Two steamers which had some time since delivered valuable cargoes of arms, ammunition, &c., in Confederate ports, have within a week past gone out again.

THE 15TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—The reader will find below a brief account of the action in which this regiment was engaged, near Yorktown, some three weeks ago, in which they established a high character for bravery, so much so that it was even acknowledged in our neighboring States, so long as it was thought that the Regiment was from Virginia instead of North Carolina. We learn that the gallant act of Capt. Murchison, at a critical moment of the fight, was much applauded in the army.

In addition to the list of killed and wounded, which are copied from the Standard, the writer of the communication informs us that Corporal Mat. Thompson of Co I was killed, and J. G. Long, Co. B, and Francis Morrison, Co. F, were wounded.

BUNN'S LEVEL, April 26, '62.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Having visited the 15th N. C Reg't a few days after the battle at Lee's Mill, and seeing several accounts given of the fight, none of them correct, only in part, and wishing to see justice done to the parties engaged, I have thought proper to give you a short sketch of it as it occurred:

On the morning of the 16th inst. about 7 o'clock, the Yankees commenced firing from their batteries just opposite our camp in the edge of an old field, shelling our camp and one of our batteries in charge of the 2d La. Regiment; at the same time the pickets on both sides kept up a sharp fire.

The 15th N. C. Regiment was drawn up in line of battle on top of the hill near their camp, about 200 yds. distant from the entrenchments, and remained in line several hours, ready to engage the enemy if he approached; but nothing unusual occurring, Brig Gen'l Howell Cobb came up and ordered that the entire regiment be divided into fatigue parties and work at their new entrenchments on the hill near the camp night and day. Their arms were stacked and a good part of the regiment were at work, when their pickets reported that the yankees were coming in large force and were nearly across the swamp. They rushed to their arms, but saw that the yankees already had possession of their entrenchments under the hill. The order, "forward, double quick," was quickly given. On account of heaps of logs and brush their line was greatly interrupted. They proceeded to within forty paces of the enemy, both parties fighting desperately, as described by an eye-witness. At this point their line was halted. The fight now commenced with great coolness and determination by our brave boys. Col. McKinney, their brave and gallant leader, in moving on the line from point to point, encouraging and complimenting his men, was shot dead. This occurred about thirty minutes after the engagement commenced. The regiment remained in this position, during the extreme heat of the battle, for about an hour and a half, when they saw that the yankees were being heavily reinforced.

From their loss in killed and wounded—their Colonel being dead—their exposed position and the heavy reinforcements of the enemy (they were then exposed to a cross fire from the left as well as front) they fell back about fifteen paces when the men were rallied and a charge made—at this critical period the 7th Ga. Reg't which was on the reserve came to their relief. Capt. K. Murchison of the Harnett L Infantry (Co. F,) who through the whole battle acted with great coolness and gallantry, giving encouragement and confidence to all around him, snatched the flag from the hands of the Georgia Color Sergeant, told the men that he would carry the flag to the yankees' position and that they must protect it. The flag was carried—the charge made, and all with cheers drove the enemy from the entrenchments and beyond the swamp. While I have signalized the brave and gallant act of Capt. Murchison, nothing can be said in disparagement of the bravery and gallantry of the officers and privates of the Reg'ts engaged, for they all fought like veterans. The position of the enemy in our entrenchments was such as to render the cross fire on our left wing extremely severe. Yet all officers and men maintained their positions, firing incessantly with the most deliberate aim; to substantiate the fact, the yankees killed were shot almost exclusively in the head.

The number of yankees killed on our side of the swamp or pond, were 49 and 2 wounded, which were delivered to them half way on dam No. 1. The number killed on their side of the swamp, according to their own estimate was some over 200. Their killed, wounded and missing they estimate at between 400 and 500.

Our loss in the 15th N. C. Reg't, 16 killed including Col. McKinney, 31 wounded.

Very Respectfully, J. P. H.

ORGANIZATION OF THE 53D REGIMENT.—This morning's mail brings us the following letter from Raleigh:—

CAMP MANGUM, May 6th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The weather has become charming and delightful. The most comfortable thing to camp life is certainly pleasant weather.

The 53d regiment of N. C. Troops organized to day as follows: Wm. A. Owens of Charlotte, Colonel; James T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Lt. Colonel; and James J. Iredell of Raleigh Major.

Col. Owens is 28 or 29 years of age, is a lawyer, has been Mayor of Charlotte, and was captain of the Hornet's Nest Rifles in the 1st Regiment. He graduated a few years ago at Chapel Hill. He was elected Major of the 34th Regiment N. C. Troops last winter, which place he filled for some time, and afterwards engaged in raising men for the war, and was recently elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Bethel Regiment, which place he still holds. Lt. Colonel Morehead is a son of Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, graduated 3 or 4 years ago at the University with first distinction, was in service as a Lieutenant in a company in one of the twelve months' Regiments, and is now Captain of a company in the 45th regiment, (Col Daniel.) Maj. Iredell resides in Raleigh, was also educated at our University, is a son of the late Gov. Iredell, and has been in command of a camp of Instruction near Raleigh since the early part of last fall.

The companies of the 53d regiment are:

Co.	A,	Capt. A. P. McDaniel,	of Guilford county.
"	B,	" J. H. White,	Mecklenburg "
"	C,	" J. S. Leach,	Johnston "
"	D.	" David Scott,	Guilford "
"	E,	" James C. Norman,	Surry "
"	F,	" G. M. Albright,	Alamance "
"	G.	" G. W. Clark,	
"	H.	" S. B. Taylor,	Stokes "
"	I.	" E. A. Jerome,	Union "
"	K,	" W. P. Miller,	Wilkes "

In the Bethel regiment there has been some change. Major Eliason was elected Lt. Col. of the 49th regiment, which left the place of Major in the Bethel regiment vacant, and Professor W. J. Martin of Chapel Hill was elected in his place, and has accepted. Maj. Martin is a native of Richmond, Va., was educated at the University of Va., has been Professor of Chemistry at Chapel Hill in place of Dr. Mitchell, and has recently been captain of a company from Orange County, in one of the 12 months' regiments.

Another regiment will organize in a few days.

The 43d reg't, Col. Kenan, the 45th, Col. Daniel, the 46th, Col. Hall, the 48th, Col. Hill, the 49th, Colonel Ramseur, and the 11th or Bethel Regiment, Colonel Leaventhorpe, have left here in the last few days for places where their services are more needed. The 44th, 47th, 50th and 52d will go before long probably. It has been asked where are the 39th, 40th, 41st, &c. The 39th is Coleman's Battalion at Asheville, soon to be a complete Regiment; the 40th is artillery in unattached companies and batteries; the 41st is unattached cavalry companies; the 42d is unattached companies of infantry at Salisbury and elsewhere. *Nous verrons.*

LONG GRABS.

A GOOD IDEA.—An ex-officer, who lost his position in the army by the late re-organization, proposes, through the Richmond Enquirer, that he and all others similarly situated unite and form Regiments for immediate service. He says truly that the country needs them, and he is anxious to show the country that they can obey as well as command. It is a noble suggestion; and a regiment of such men, animated by such principles, would be the best the world ever saw.

A DIFFERENCE.—The whole world knows of and will never forget, the conduct of the yankee regiments which left the Manassas battle field on the morning of the battle, and after the battle had commenced, because their three months' term of service expired on that day. The 14th Mississippi regiment acted very differently at Shiloh. Their term of service expired some days before the battle, but they expected it, and staid to take their part in it, which they did most gloriously.

WAR NEWS.

The Impending Battle.—CORINTH, MISS., May 3.—Scouts report that skirmishing took place about two o'clock this morning, between our's and the enemy's pickets, on the Farmington road, four miles from Corinth. Our centre fronts on Monterey road. Gen. Hardee left Farmington on the right. The enemy, in force, advanced considerably on our right to-day.

Five o'clock.—Heavy and rapid firing of artillery on our right. The enemy have just commenced with Gen. Hardee, and our forces are firing continually, brisk and incessant. The overture to battle has commenced. Gen. Beauregard will be on the field. To-morrow a grand battle will proceed.

The following address has just been issued to our troops, who are confident of victory:

HEADQRS OF FORCES AT CORINTH, MISS., May 2, 1862.

Soldiers of Shiloh and of Elkhorn! we are about to meet once more—in the shock of battle—the invaders of our soil, the despoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, face to face, hand to hand. We are to decide whether we are to be freemen or vile slaves of those who are free only in name, and who but yesterday were vanquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampments, on the ever-memorable field of Shiloh. Let the impending battle decide our fate and add a more illustrious page to the history of our revolution—one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying "our fathers were at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we shall meet our foe in strength that should give us victory. Soldiers! can the result be doubtful? Shall we not drive back into the Tennessee the presumptuous mercenaries collected for our subjugation?

One more manly effort! and trusting in God and the justness of our cause, we shall recover more than we have lately lost; let the sound of our victorious guns be re-echoed by those of the army of Virginia on the historic battle field of Yorktown.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Comd'g.

CORINTH, May 3.—*Still later.*—The enemy's advance consisted of about 3,000 infantry, with cavalry and artillery. The skirmish commenced at Seven Mile Creek, near Farmington. Brig.-Gen. Marmaduke's brigade was engaged, supported by Capt. Sweet's Mississippi battery. They maintained their position with great gallantry against the heavy shelling of the enemy for three-quarters of an hour, when our forces fell back. The enemy had six pieces of artillery and heavy siege guns. Heavy volleys of musketry were fired on both sides.

Private J. B. Donnelly, only sixteen years old, of Capt. Graddy's Alabama cavalry, captured Lt. Col. Adams, of Missouri volunteers. A Yankee Major and others were also taken prisoners. The exchange of "civilities" lasted a little over an hour. The enemy's main body consists of five divisions, on the Purdy, Monterey, Hamburg and Farmington roads. They have not yet advanced. Many poor families were driven in, by the attack, from their homes.

Eight O'clock.—The enemy is in possession of Farmington. Our loss is 20 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed to be heavy. All quiet.

From the Peninsula—The Enemy at West Point.—RICHMOND, May 5.—Dispatches were received in the city last night stating that three of the enemy's gunboats had ascended the York river, passing with success the shore battery at Gloucester Point, and had appeared at West Point, which is the head of navigation on the York, and about thirty-five miles distant from this city.

One of the gunboats fired at the last train which left West Point. We had three or four Confederate gunboats building here, which were destroyed.

Our forces on the Peninsula are falling back in the direction of Williamsburg.

It is understood that the evacuation of Norfolk by our troops was commenced yesterday. This step involves the destruction of the Navy Yard and the likely consequence of the junction of the forces of McClellan and Burnside.—*Rich. Exam.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Latest from Corinth.—AUGUSTA, GA., May 6.—The Savannah Republican's Corinth correspondent, under date of the 5th instant, says the roads are in a shocking condition from the recent heavy rains, but it will be impossible to postpone a general engagement. The enemy are making a movement on our right—it is supposed to be intended against the Mobile road. Arrangements have been made to meet them.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, May 7.—An official letter from Williamsburg states that the enemy pursued our cavalry pickets nearly to the town Sunday afternoon, but were easily repulsed by the rear guard, commanded by Brig Gen. McLaws. The enemy lost a piece of artillery, two caissons, and some fifteen prisoners.

From what has become known of the views of Gen. Johnston in falling back from Yorktown, it is not doubted but that the movement promises favorable and active results. It is understood that Gen. Johnston, soon after taking command at Yorktown, became convinced that there was no prospect of a general action, as the attack on either side would have to be made under disadvantages which neither army was willing to risk. The Yankees were in superior force, besides their additional strength in their gunboats; and in falling back so as to invest the line of the Chickahominy, and thus balk the enemy's advantage in gunboats, the question of the policy of doing so is said to have been presented in the equivalent and ingenious question: Would not our army at Yorktown choose, if it were possible, to be reinforced by gunboats? The difficulty was to match the strength of the enemy on the water, and the best practical equivalent for this was considered to be the open field where gunboats being out of the question, the position of our troops would be the same as if at Yorktown they had a force of gunboats exactly equal to that of the enemy, thus neutralizing his advantage in respect of naval armament. We shall hope to have proofs of this syllogistic reasoning in practical consequences.—*Examiner.*

The Enemy Falling Back in the Valley.—RICHMOND, May 7.—We learn that the government has received official dispatches from Staunton, dated 5th inst., stating that the enemy evacuated Harrisonburg on Monday. The town is now in possession of our cavalry, under Capt. Winfield.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

Southwestern Virginia.—RICHMOND, May 7.—The government has, as we learn, advices by letter from Col. Jennifer in relation to the appearance of the enemy in Southwestern Virginia, to which we have already referred. Col. Jennifer's command has retreated to Rocky Gap after an engagement with the enemy near Princeton, Mercer county. The burning of this town is confirmed. Our loss in the skirmish of the 1st instant is stated to have been three killed and ten wounded.—*Ib.*

A Victory in Tennessee.—AUGUSTA, GA., May 6.—Morgan has defeated the Yankees and taken 280 prisoners at Pulatoske, Tennessee. He also captured a train loaded with Federal property.

The latest from New Orleans.—AUGUSTA, May 6.—The Jackson Mississippian of the 1st has extracts from New Orleans papers of Tuesday. The authorities of the city held out to the last in stubborn and heroic refusal to lower the flag of their adoption. All the guns of Fort Jackson were spiked before the surrender. Fort Pike was evacuated, and everything it contained abandoned.

Com. Farragut sent a communication to the Mayor and Council on the 28th, complaining of the refusal to haul down the Confederate flag, &c., and notified them to remove the women and children in 48 hours. The Mayor convened the Council, and they decided not to recede from their position. The Louisiana flag still floats upon the breeze.

Mayor Monroe nobly replied to Farragut, saying, "We will stand your bombardment unarmed and undefended as we are."

Farragut, on the 29th, again addressed the Mayor, saying, "Forts Jackson and St. Phillip have fallen, and we will now proceed to raise the U. S. flag on the custom house. The Mayor must see that it is respected with all the civil power of the city."

The evening Delta of Wednesday says that all the Confederate flags in the city have been lowered, and that Federal flags now float from the public buildings under the protection of the enemy's guns.

All the city papers are still published, but are confined to local topics. The federals expected to take military possession of the city on Wednesday.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard says that there are *nineteen* North Carolina regiments at or near Yorktown.

PROMOTED.—The Standard learns that the President has appointed Col Z. B. Vance a Brigadier General.

As an evidence of the appreciation of Col. Vance as a military man, as well as of the patriotism of our people, we have to state, that in response to his call for companies to form a legion, he has received tenders of thirty companies of infantry, when only ten were authorised. His cavalry and artillery are also full. This is of a piece with the noble response to Gov. Clark's call for five regiments, responded to by twenty.

Lieut. Col. Lightfoot of the 6th N. C. Troops has been elected Colonel in the 22d N. C. Regiment.

Major Petway, of the 35th Regiment (Col. Sinclair's) is now Lieutenant Colonel, in the place of M. D. Craton, elected Colonel of another regiment. Capt. J. G. Jones is now Major.

Capt. P. W. Roberts of Buncombe is Colonel of the 14th Reg't, late Col. Daniel's; Capt. R. T. Bennett of Anson, Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. E. Dixon of Cleveland, Major.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Mecklenburg County, on the 25th February, Mr. Thomas A. Wilson, 1st Lieut. of Company C, of the 37th Regiment N. C. V. in the 35th year of his age.

At Camp Mangum, a few days ago, Neill A. McMillan, of Robeson county, of Co. D, 51st regiment.

At Camp Mangum, on the 25th ult, Mr. Wm. C. King, Jr., a volunteer in Capt. Jerome's company from Union county.

At Ashland, Va., on the 14th ult., Silas J. Holliman, aged 17, of Capt. York's Co. 6th State Troops.

CROPS AND FRUIT.—A correspondent in Montgomery county writes to us that "Wheat and Oats are fine, and fruit very heavy for the time of year."

TEXAS.—A subscriber in Texas writes to us,—

"I am glad to be able to inform you that our young but great State is one vast war camp. Though she has lost her brave and beloved McCulloch, yet it has been to her like Cadmus sowing the dragon's teeth, which have come forth all over the State armed men, ready and determined to avenge his death and vindicate and maintain our rights."

A Clergyman writing to us on business says.—

"Whilst the clouds over us are becoming very dark and threatening, yet I am not without hope, that God will ultimately give us the victory.

My sympathies are deeply moved for those helpless families that have fled from the polluting presence of our worse than savage enemy. Cannot something be done for their relief? Many more may soon be in a similar state of privation."

Nine hundred citizens of Nashville are already on trial for treason in the so called United States courts organized in the said city; and the docket for the first term of those courts is not yet completed. There will be little difficulty in obtaining abundant evidence to convict in every case according to the brigand rules established under the name of law by the Federal Congress. What will follow? Death to some, the penitentiary for many, confiscation of property, real and personal, for all.

What they are doing in Nashville they will eventually do in every city, town and neighborhood of which they shall get possession. Policy may induce them to enter quietly as they did at Nashville; but everywhere they will proceed as they are now doing at Nashville, to ruin the people, seize their property, and depopulate the country. Unless the Southern armies and generals can beat the enemy in battles, and so procure peace, a fate awaits the Southern States of America exactly parallel to that of Southern Europe when the Huns and Vandals descended upon it.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A Sharp Shooter Sharply Shot.—A gentleman informs us of the death of one of McClellan's sharp shooters on the Peninsula under circumstances which possess interest sufficient to give them to the public. Several of our men, it seems, were killed while going to a spring near by, but by whom no one could imagine. It was at last determined to stop this inhuman game, if possible, even at the cost of killing the hireling himself, who was thus, in cold blood, butchering our men. So a sharp look out was kept for this sharp shooter, and the next time he fired, the smoke of his rifle revealed the locality of his pit. That night a pit was dug by the Confederate soldiers, commanding the position of the Yankee sharp shooter, and arrangements made to get rid of the annoying creature. For this purpose a young Kentuckian was placed in our pit, with a trusty rifle, and provisions enough to last him until the next night. Next morning early, a man was despatched as usual, with two buckets, to go to the spring. He had proceeded about one or two hundred yards, when the Yankee marksman elevated himself and placing his rifle to his shoulder, was about to pull trigger, but the Kentuckian was too quick for him, for he pulled his trigger first, and simultaneously therewith, the Yankee fell. Upon repairing to the spot, which the Kentuckian did immediately, he discovered a rifle pit and a sturdy Yankee in it, in the last agonies of expiring nature. The pit was provided with cushioned chair, pipes and tobacco, liquor and provisions. But the rifle which had been used was really a valuable prize. It was of most superb manufacture, and supplied with the latest invention, an improved telescopic sight upon its end. The pit had been dug at night, and its occupant had been provisioned at night; so but for a sharp look out for the smoke of his gun, there is no saying how long this Yankee Vandal would have enjoyed the luxury of killing Southern men, without even a chance of losing his own worthless life. We are gratified to know that he at last met with so righteous a fate.

Petersburg Express.

DIED,

In Chatham County, on the 3d May, at the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. A. Rives, JOSEPH J. MOORE, of Fayetteville, aged 31 years and 7 months. He was perfectly resigned to the will of God, and his last words were, "If this be death, I soon shall be free from every pain and sorrow free; all is well." He leaves a wife and one child to mourn their loss.—*Com.*

Departed this life, near Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., at 1 o'clock, A. M., May 1, 1862, Mr. HECTOR McMILLAN, in the 47th year of his age. He was a valuable member of the Church, a good husband, a kind father, an agreeable neighbor and an indulgent master.

A FRIEND.

In Montgomery county, on the 20th of April, Mrs. MARY CHISHOLM, wife of John Chisholm, in the 40th year of her age. She leaves a husband and five children, besides a large number of friends and relations to mourn her loss. May it be her eternal [illegible]

From our Extra of Friday Morning.

GREAT BATTLE
AT WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 7.

A special bearer of dispatches from Gen. Magruder, who is now quite sick at Westover, James River, has just reached Petersburg, bringing glorious tidings from the Army of the Peninsula.

On Monday last, the enemy appeared in front of our fortifications at Williamsburg in large force, and at 2 p. m. a battle commenced, which raged furiously until dark closed the scene, when the enemy were in full retreat, and Gen. Stuart's cavalry brigade in hot pursuit.

The battle is said to have been one of the fiercest of the war while it lasted, and resulted in a glorious victory to the Confederate cause.

Although our troops fought a portion of the engagement behind entrenchments, our loss is represented as having been 500 killed and wounded.

Among our losses we regret to hear, that there were nineteen officers, the gallant Col. Ward, of Florida, falling while bravely leading his men to the fray.

The enemy's loss is known to have been fearful, but we could gather no particulars as to precise numbers.

We captured 900 Prisoners and 12 SPLENDID FIELD PIECES.

Only a portion of our forces were engaged, the great bulk of the Confederates being several miles in rear of Williamsburg.

The charge of Stuart's Cavalry Brigade is said to have been fearful, mowing the Hessians down by the score, and securing prisoners in large quantities.

It is not positively known who commanded the Federalists, but it is thought that McClellan was about. He captured no "lunette" forts this time.

The above information we get from a source entitled to the most implicit confidence, and we know that it has been confirmed by reliable despatches which have already gone to Richmond.

The bearer of this pleasing intelligence was despatched to City Point by General Magruder, but the telegraphic station at that locality having been abolished, an engine was pressed into service at the Point, and the glad tidings sent over the wires from Petersburg.

It is a matter for rejoicing, that the "On to Richmond" by way of the Peninsula, has met with a very decided check at Williamsburg.

LATER FROM THE FIGHT.

Some five or six soldiers, who were wounded in the fight of Monday, reached Petersburg last evening. Among the number is Joseph Delano, son of Mr. Charles A. Delano of Petersburg. Mr. D. was severely wounded in the hand, losing a thumb and forefinger. These soldiers were wounded early in the engagement, and could not give any detailed account of the fight. They state that the battle was long and bloody, beginning about 11 o'clock and continuing until dark.

Nearly the whole of General Longstreet's brigade was engaged, although Gen. Johnston commanded in person. Our force is said to have been some eight or ten thousand, and that of the enemy is estimated to have been at least twice as much. They were reinforced rapidly, while the main body of our army was ten or fifteen miles distant, and reinforcements did not reach us, until five o'clock p. m.

We repulsed the enemy, driving them back at least two miles, killing and wounding over one thousand, and taking several hundred prisoners.

One account says that the cannon we took from the enemy, for want of transportation, was spiked and left upon the field, but this statement needs confirmation.

We regret to learn that Gen. Richard H. Anderson, of S. C., was killed, also one of his aids, but we could not ascertain the name of the latter.

Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Franklin, was badly wounded.

Several of the Yankee officers were killed, and many of them taken prisoners.

The Thirteenth N. C. Regiment was engaged, and among those seriously wounded, is Captain Irving, Co. B.

One of the wounded soldiers, who arrived last evening, states that the enemy landed in his transports on York river, near Williamsburg, and in this way brought his artillery to the scene of action without trouble. It is also stated that we fought entirely without artillery, but we think this must be a mistake.

The enemy are said to be again preparing for an advance, and another fight is hourly expected, if indeed it has not already taken place.

Under our telegraphic head will be found other particulars.

Latest.—We met with a participant in the battle late last night, who informed us that the 13th Virginia Regiment, Col. Samuel Garland, suffered very much in the engagement. Col. Garland was badly wounded in the arm, but had his wound dressed, and returned to the field, where he exchanged his sword for a musket, and aided in peppering the enemy wherever he could see him.

The North Carolina Thirteenth, Col. A. M. Scales, was also badly cut up. Capt. Bailey, of Company K, was severely wounded, and left on the field. In Company B, out of 53 men, but 25 effective men were brought out. Capt. Irving was seriously wounded, and Lieuts. Alexander and Thompson, shared the same fate. There is but one commissioned officer left unhurt.

Col. Mott, of Alabama, is dangerously wounded.

RICHMOND, May 8.—An official letter from Gen. Johnston states that a handsome affair took place at Williamsburg, on Monday. The enemy attacked our rear guard in great force, and were driven back to the woods about a mile. The troops principally engaged on our side were those commanded by Generals Longstreet and Stuart.

Enquirer.

RICHMOND, May 8.—The cheering intelligence from the Peninsula, on yesterday, had the effect of a pleasant surprise upon the community. The details of the fight are as yet meagre, but the brilliancy of the victory is none the less certain. The first despatches were slightly exaggerated, being, no doubt, the first flying reports from the scene of conflict. A participant in the fight informs us that our loss in killed and wounded sums up 220; the federal loss is unknown, the number captured by our forces is 623. The federals had appeared, 6000 strong, along a skirt of woods, a short distance from a small fortification in our possession, below Williamsburg. Early on Monday morning Gen. Longstreet despatched a howitzer to the right and another to the left of their position, and, subjecting them to a cross fire, which did terrible execution, advanced on their front, and put them to rout, taking the above number of prisoners and eleven (not twelve) pieces of artillery. The prisoners were immediately put on the march to Richmond, and were expected to arrive last night.

Among those killed on our side in this engagement are Col. Ward of Florida, [the Examiner contradicts this,] Major Palmer and Capt. Humphreys of Va. Among the wounded, Cols. Garland, Kemper and Corse, of Va., and others. Conflicting rumors were rife last night, as to the real extent of our losses, but we presume that the statement given above is correct.

[The Enquirer mentions Maj. Payne as mortally wounded in Sunday's fight. And in Monday's fight, Lieuts. Addison and Carter and three privates killed; and Col. Williams and two privates wounded. All of Virginia.]

The 19th Mississippi regiment is said to have suffered very severely. Col. Mott, of that State, is reported killed.

The fight, we have since learned, was continued on yesterday, at Barhamsville, which is situated on the dividing line of New Kent and James City counties, thirteen miles from Williamsburg and seven miles from the Chickahominy river. A courier arrived here last night, who left the vicinity of the scene of action at noon on yesterday, and brings intelligence that the fight was being conducted in the most terrific manner.

Our troops were acting most gallantly and had repulsed the enemy for the third time. Both sides were largely reinforced. The mutual loss is believed to be very large. The result is, of course, as yet undecided.

RICHMOND, May 9.—An official letter from Gen. Johnston, dated at Barhamsville, 11, a. m., Wednesday, states that the enemy were landing under the cover of their gunboats near West Point.

Gen. Johnston states that the repulse of the enemy at Williamsburg seems to have stopped their advance in that direction altogether.

By later advices we have intelligence of the affair on Wednesday. The action is said to have occurred between New Kent Court-House and West Point.

We are reported to have driven the enemy back after they had assaulted our position three different times—the last time driving them to the cover of their gunboats, and taking two hundred and fifty prisoners.

The troops engaged on our side were of Gen. Whiting's division, and were commanded by Gen. W. in person.

The rout of the enemy is said to have been complete, and to have been so closely pressed by our troops that many of the fugitives were driven into the river and drowned.—*Examiner.*

If credit may be given to the universal statement of the officers and soldiers who came from the Peninsula to Richmond on yesterday, the affair below Williamsburg, which Gen. Johnston's dispatch briefly qualified as "handsome," was an important and bloody battle. It was a determined attack on our army while in the act of retreating from Yorktown, by the advance of the Federal army. It ended in their repulse and defeat, and the result was the check of the enemy and the successful completion of the movement ordered by the Confederate commander. The loss to our side may be found to reach twelve hundred; that of the enemy was probably not less than two thousand. The Confederates took a General (wounded,) a Colonel, six other officers, and three hundred and fifty prisoners, who were yesterday brought to town by a troop of cavalry. They were Yankees of the genuine blue, runts in stature, mean and vile in physiognomy, and, as a specimen of the material to be encountered in the Peninsula, were very encouraging to Southern observers.

Little is known about a subsequent engagement which took place on Wednesday near Barham, in the neighborhood of West Point, where the enemy have landed forces for a flank movement. It seems to have been a complete repulse to them. They are said to have been twice driven under shelter of their gunboats, both times with terrible slaughter. Two hundred and forty prisoners taken in this fight were last evening close to the city, and have by this time probably taken lodgings with their brethren.

What is more encouraging than either of these combats, is the confidence in themselves and their commander now well established in the army of the Peninsula. The soldiers and officers feel sure to whip the enemy whenever the encounter comes, whether at Barham, Williamsburg, or on any other point along the whole line. Their moral condition is an element of incalculable value in war.

Seriously reflecting on the approaching event, we cannot help sharing the confidence of the troops. The Confederate Government seems to be aware of the importance of the issue and the value of the stakes at hazard in the Peninsula. Of all our generals, not one is probably better informed in the profession of arms or of better game than Johnston. There is not a man in his army that does not know that the fate of the country and his own individual freedom depends on the courage, discipline, and obedience of himself and his comrades. Whether the numbers are equal cannot be certainly known; but we are satisfied that there is one of the largest and best bodies of troops in the world, in good order, between this city and the York river—an army strong and brave enough to beat any other that could be possibly manœuvred in that piece of territory which they occupy. Here there must be a real fight; and we have yet to see Southern men go down before Yankees, where circumstances permitted an approach to equality and fairness in the terms of the duel.

If we can gain a decisive victory, destroy McClellan's organization, or even cripple it in such a way as to render the capture of Richmond an indefinite and improbable event, there will be foreign intervention and a treaty of peace in a very brief space of time—a period no longer than required for the transmission of the news to Europe. If the engagement should not prove favorable to us, then there must be another, and another, and another, while a single regiment remains, before evacuating Richmond; for, we repeat, things have come to the pass when such an event would be disastrous in the last degree, and would be the beginning of a struggle for which even the most sanguine could not promise a conclusion.

Rich'd Examiner, 9th inst.

A Preliminary Skirmish.—On the day before the fight at Williamsburg, a skirmish occurred, of which the Enquirer gives the following account:

An official letter from Williamsburg states that the enemy pursued our cavalry pickets, nearly to the town, Sunday afternoon, but were easily repulsed by the rear guard, commanded by Brig. Gen. McLaws. The enemy lost a piece of artillery, two caissons, and some fifteen prisoners. The fourth Virginia cavalry, Lieut. Col. Wickham, made a handsome charge.

The skirmish was, we learn, a very brilliant affair on ourside. Our cavalry simulated retreat until they had drawn the enemy far enough from their supports, and then wheeled and charged in the most dashing manner. The enemy stood long enough to exchange the compliments of the sabre with our men, and then fled, leaving the cannon which they had brought along to stiffen their courage. We had hoped to gain some minute details of the affair; but beyond the sabre wound received by Lieut. Col. Wickham, and which we are happy to hear is slight, we are not able to locate the casualties on our side.

Our cavalry was engaged in covering the withdrawal of our troops from Yorktown to a line which will render useless the enemy's gunboats. The movement has been very successfully effected.

Murder of Robert E. Scott by the Yankees.—We are pained to learn that the report referred to in yesterday's Examiner of the murder of Mr. Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier, by the Yankees, is fully confirmed. It appears that he was killed by a party of Federal outlaws, who were plundering the neighborhood in conjunction with runaway slaves. Mr. Scott was at the head of a party collected in the neighborhood to check the operations of this party of banditti. They had taken refuge in a blacksmith's shop and on approaching the building Mr. Scott was shot dead. The volley was returned, and one of the outlaws killed.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th inst.*

From Corinth.—The enemy have fallen back from Farmington.

A courier from Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry reports that the enemy, in evacuating Decatur, battered down the pillars and burnt the bridges. Col. Scott crossed the river on the 3d, and attacked several hundred Federals next day at Athens, in Tennessee. The Alabama Road was captured, with all the enemy's tents and camp equipage, and a number of wagons and arms, with a loss on our side of only one. Captain Fendon, with a cannon, proceeded to the next station on Indian Creek. The train for Nashville with General Mitchell passed up the road half an hour previous. Hearing the down train coming, laden with Federal supplies, logs were put on the track, which produced a smash up, killing numbers of Federal troops. The locomotive was destroyed.

At Elk river, last Friday, a skirmish ensued, in which the enemy lost twelve. Their Colonel was mortally wounded. Our loss was two.

From Corinth.—CORINTH, May 6.—Another day has passed with the two armies almost face to face, and still all is quiet. The weather is good, but the enemy hesitates.

Col. Morgan reports through a courier that he engaged the enemy near Pulaski, on the Decatur and Nashville road Friday last, that he killed several and captured two hundred and sixty-eight prisoners, including a son of Gen. Mitchell, the Federal commander of the forces who recently took possession of Huntsville. He also captured a train of wagons loaded with arms and other property. Several of them were loaded with Cotton, bound to Nashville. The wagons, together with a number of cars in the service of the Federals, were burnt. This is official.

Morgan's prisoners, who were taken to Purdy, say that Fremont has come up and united his forces with the main body of the army, and that the real strength of the Federals out here is ninety thousand.—*Savannah Republican.*

From New Orleans.—AUGUSTA, May 7.—The N. O. Delta of the 1st, says that business in the city is generally suspended. Most of the banks are closed, and the city everywhere presents a sad aspect. The Delta thinks that the Federal troops will be landed to day. The postoffice remains open, guarded by marines. The mutiny at Fort Jackson was caused by a false report that the city had surrendered. The Delta says that 380 men mutinied and marched off to the enemy from the fort. One company only stood firm.

From New Orleans.—The Atlanta Commonwealth says, upon the authority of a gentleman from New Orleans, that the Louisiana was a *failure.* Her engines, or some other machinery, would not work when she was launched, and her ram could not be made to operate as was designed She was towed down the river to Fort Jackson before the enemy's boats passed, to be a sort of stationary floating battery; but as she could move nowhere except where she was towed, she was found almost entirely useless, and was towed up under the guns of the fort.

The Mississippi.—The following account of the Mississippi, lost with New Orleans, is given by the Charleston Mercury:—

"The great Mississippi steam-ram had just been launched a few days, and would not have been ready to operate for forty days more. She was a propeller, with three screws and sixteen engines, to carry twenty guns of the largest calibre. Her projection, or ram, was twenty feet of solid timber, to be shod with an additional steel point. She was three times as large and powerful as the Virginia, floated beautifully, and was sea-going. All the naval officers who saw her say that she was the finest ship in the world, and it is confidently asserted by officers of high rank, that without a gun she could have destroyed the whole Yankee fleet. She was to have been ready by 1st Feb'y."

Mobile.—The Mobile Tribune has news from Gen. Lovell's camp that Com. Porter has left the Mississippi to attack Mobile News received from a Yankee deserter.

The Enemy's Fleet off Mobile.—MOBILE, May 8.—Commodore Porter's fleet is advancing. Seven vessels are off Fort Morgan, and ten more are off Horn Island, moving eastward. They are firing occasionally, apparently feeling for masked batteries. The forces at the Forts are confident, and say they will be able to hold the enemy in check.

Burnside's Movements.—RALEIGH, May 10.—It is said that Burnside is advancing upon Norfolk from Elizabeth city. From Newbern it is reported that Burnside had been largely reinforced. It is also said that he is arresting and imprisoning respectable citizens of Craven. His troops have taken possession of Washington, and it is said that his pickets are at Williamston, Greenville, Onslow and near Kinston.

From Gen. Jackson's Division.—RICHMOND, VA., May 9.—A dispatch from Staunton this morning says that Gen. Jackson's advance force engaged the enemy near McDowell's at five o'clock P. M., on yesterday. After four hours fighting he succeeded in driving them back.

Our loss is said to be three hundred. Gen. Edward Johnson was wounded in the ankle. Col. M. G. Harman and Capt. Dabney, of the 52d Virginia regiment, were wounded in the arm. Col. Gibbons, of Virginia, was killed.

The Great Fight at Cumberland Gap.—The Knoxville Register of Sunday, publishes a letter from Cumberland Gap, from an officer in whose statements it places implicit confidence. It gives a different version of the fight on Tuesday last, from that the Register published. Instead of 130 of the enemy killed and 400 wounded, with a loss of 17 killed, on our side, &c., the facts are that we had several wounded; one with a leg broke, captured; while the only evidence that any of the enemy were either killed or wounded, seems to be, that some spots of blood were found on the scene of conflict.

The Yankees and the Negroes at Fernandina, Florida.—One hundred and fifty negroes attempted to escape from their Yankee task-masters the other day, at Fernandina, upon which they were fired on and fifteen of their number were killed or wounded. The Yankees are fortifying Fernandina, and have a large number of negroes engaged on their works. Whenever the negroes have an opportunity they escape from their oppressors. They report that they are worked hard, get little rest and food, and no pay.

Later from Savannah.—AUGUSTA, May 8.—The Savannah Republican says that the Yankees were reconnoitering the river and coast batteries all this morning, with their gunboats. A balloon came up nearly to the mouth of Augustine Creek and then returned.

Report of Prisoners.—We take with considerable allowance the reports of prisoners, and our readers will estimate for themselves the allowance to be made on the reports given by some prisoners lately brought from Shiloh to Macon, Ga., as reported by the Macon Telegraph:

They report all the privates of the Federal army heartily sick of the war, and anxious above all things for peace, and say this is the general sentiment of the Western people.

All these prisoners were in both the fights of Donelson and Shiloh, and have lively impressions of the horrors of war. One among them says he was in ten battles against Price in Missouri, and whipped every time.

Interesting.—RICHMOND, May 9.—Interesting advices have reached here from the North.

The official report of the Shiloh battle has been published, and admits a loss on the Yankee side in killed, wounded and missing of *more than thirteen thousand.*

Great excitement exists in the North on account of statements of a secret alliance between France and the Confederate States, and the report of a determination of the former government to make an early public recognition of Southern independence.

The Newspapers were very denunciatory towards the French Government and much excited at the prospect of European intervention.

Examiner.

The N. Y. Times of the 4th inst. has a rumor from Washington that all the members of the Yankee Congress from the Border States and sympathizers from other States are considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body.

The Herald says that diplomatic movements are on foot at Washington looking to a compromise and recognition of the South.

Confederate Currency taken at Nashville.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 27th ult. says: Confederate money is now current in Nashville at a discount of only fifteen per cent., freely passing at eighty-five cents in the dollar in exchange for notes on all Tennessee banks. We are informed that the sutlers of the Federal army even take it at this rate in payment for provisions. These facts ought to establish confidence in it even where other and nobler impulses fail. There should be no disposition among our people on the frontier to refuse it. It is the mainstay of the Confederacy, and the free acceptance of it is the basis of our Government credit. Whatever we do in this severe hour of trial and disaster, let no traitorous hand dare seek to stab our sacred cause by refusing the currency of the Confederate Government.

A Brave Standard Bearer.—At the battle of Shiloh, two of the standard bearers of the "Confederate Response Battalion" were cut down early in the action, when Major Clack called out for a volunteer to bear the standard. Private Harris, a gallant soldier, resident in the Fourth District, and a member of the police, stepped forward and offered to bear the flag whithersoever his commander directed him. "Take that flag, sir, and never yield as long as you can hold it, exclaimed Major Clack. "Aye! aye! sir," responded Harris. Shortly afterwards, there being some hesitation in the line, the gallant General of the Brigade, J. Patton Anderson rode up, and grasping the flag staff which Harris was waving in front of the line, ordered him to deliver it to him. Harris refused, and told the General to let go the flag, as he was ordered not to give it up, adding, "I will take it wherever you command me." "Then you will do; go ahead," ordered the General; and Harris boldly advanced with the standard, the whole line followed him and swept over the batteries, carrying everything before them. Throughout the subsequent conflict Harris bore the standard, and even when his right hand was badly shot, he clung to it with the left, and never relinquished it until our victory was complete. Harris's wound proved a severe one, and he has come home to have it properly attended to. The standard of the Confederates was riddled with bullets, and presents a very tattered aspect, but it will ever be a noble and proud trophy of the courage and resolution of the man who bore it so nobly through all the terrible scenes of that eventful day.—*N. O. Delta.*

Guerillas in Tennessee.—The Nashville Union, (a Lincoln sheet) records the exploit of a guerilla party "of the same stripe with Morgan's gang," who boarded the steamboat John Fisher, near Burksville, a few days ago, and relieved her of a quantity of tobacco destined for Lincolndom "and a market." The attack, the Union learns, "occurred twenty miles below Burksville by a party of two hundred men who claimed to be Confederate soldiers. The attack was made as the Fisher was descending the river where it is very narrow. She had no freight on board except some tobacco. The bandits held a consultation as to whether they should burn the boat. The pilot, Samuel Beedlove, is well known on the river, was slightly wounded in the face by a shot when the boat was fired into. The rebel leaders of these guerilla bands are determined that the farmers shall not sell their tobacco or cotton if they can prevent them.

A Yankee Expedition.—The "Jim Lane" expedition, from Kansas, has performed its part, with the following results, as written to the Madison, (Wisconsin) Journal, by its correspondent:—

It may be asked, what has been the result of our expedition to Fort Scott? Well, to sum the matter up briefly, the 12th regiment has marched 145 miles to Fort Scott and 100 back to Lawrence, and besides jayhawking uncounted hosts of chickens, small hogs, porkers, calves, beeves, etc., they "flogged a nigger," by order of Brigadier General Deitzler, colonel of the 1st Kansas; for firing upon a soldier who was stealing whiskey of him, in his own house. "Big thing," but the boys are not proud of it, I am happy to say.

"To what base uses may we come at last."

War in Earnest.—The Richmond Enquirer thus closes a long reply to complaints against the past conduct of the war:—

"But we are gratified to say that the time has come when for the future at least we all shall be agreed. All voluntary falling back has ended, and the fighting has commenced. What the enemy gains henceforth he gains by the bayonet. What we can win from him we will have. We will break his columns and pursue him into his country if God shall prosper our arms. Strike!—strike often, strike hard, strike at every opportunity—is henceforth the rule. Vigilance, activity, enterprise, daring, are, we trust, to be its interpreter.

"When Commodore Hull made his splendid sea-fight with the British Dacres, he sorely tried the patience of his men by his delay in returning the enemy's fire. His gunners were shot down by the side of their pieces, and their impatience rose almost to mutiny. At last our ship gained the position of advantage, which was the object of the Commodore's manœuvering; and then the command came, "Fire, in God's name!" and the tumbling masts of the Briton showed that the fire went home to its mark! Whether the past was our choice, or whether controlled by the circumstances, matters not; we, too, have arrived at the point where the decisive struggle begins! Now is the time for every energy, for every man and every gun—"Fire, in God's name!" A truce to theories and speculations till this fight is ended! We have gained the weather-gage of the enemy. We fight him with advantages on our side. And we *must* conquer, for our all depends upon it! We have not only the instincts of courage, but the promptings of necessity and the stimulus of hope."

The 71st Ohio Regiment had their colors taken from them after the late battle, for cowardice on the field. They have been sent to garrison Fort Donelson.

Paper.—Another large sale of imported goods was made in Charleston on the 7th inst. at very high prices. Foolscap Paper brought $14 to $24 per ream; Letter Paper, $17.75 to $19 per ream.

Message of the Governor of Virginia—His Words of the War.—RICHMOND, May 6.—The Legislature of Virginia met yesterday in extra session. A message from Governor Letcher was received to-day, stating that his deliberate opinion is that the Conscription Act is unconstitutional; but that owing to the peculiar condition of affairs existing at the time of its passage, he forbears to debate the question. Harmony, unity and conciliation being indispensable to success, he now urges upon the people a prompt and cheerful response. The Governor says that there is no occasion for despondency; our successes, thus far, have been far more brilliant than those which attended our ancestors in the inception of their great struggle. He urges a vigorous prosecution of the war, and says that we must make it a war of invasion. Maryland must be redeemed. The North must be made to feel the evils of war before we can hope for a permanent peace.

Gen. Hindman—A Characteristic Anecdote.—The gallant but somewhat eccentric Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, is noted for his great solicitude in behalf of the troops of his particular command. The claims and the wants of the "Arkansas Brigade" were a familiar subject with the various supply departments, so zealously and incessantly were they urged by Brig. Gen. Hindman.

In the terrible battle of Shiloh, an incident occured which illustrated both the cool courage of Gen. Hindman, and the "ruling passion" above stated. The "Arkansas Brigade" and their General were in the advance, and were driving the enemy in the furious charge which was so fatal to both sides. They had gained several of the enemy's encampments and were preparing for a further onset on the still resisting and formidable foe. The General of Division passed along the lines at the moment, and Hindman accosted him. "See here, General," said he, "I want it understood that all the spoils in this encampment, and *that*, and *that*, are to be kept for the Arkansas Brigade. All the tents and camp chests and blankets and india rubbers, and everything else. Don't forget now!" And with this parting injunction he and his "Arkansas Brigade" hurried on with the fight.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Sport Among the Pickets.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, in McClellan's army, says:

During the first day's skirmish on our right, two soldiers, one from Maine, the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side, at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally, that getting a little tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine, "Give me a show," meaning step out and give an opportunity to hit. Maine, in response, pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away and misses. "Too high," says Maine. "Now give me a show." Georgia pokes out his head, and Maine blazes away. "Too low," sings Georgia. In this way the two alternated several times, without hitting. Finally Maine sends a ball so as to graze the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. "Cease firing," shouts Georgia. 'Cease it is," responds Maine. "Look here," says one, "we have carried on this business for one day. 'Spose we adjourn for rations?" "Agreed," says the other. And so the two marched away in different directions, one whistling "Yankee Doodle," the other "Dixie."

Even were honor out of the question, no other course is left us but to fight to the last gasp. Subjugation implies the loss of all we possess in the world, a subjection to the Yankees, as to a superior and master race—a fate far worse than death. True, the Yankee Confiscation Bill has been tabled, but that is nothing. It was lost by only six votes, can easily be taken up again and passed, and will be as surely as we are overpowered. Happily, Yankee occupation leaves no room for doubt. The rapine, the pillage, the insane and wanton destruction of furniture and cattle, the outrages upon women, show too plainly their infernal intentions. The best Yankee haters in the country are those who live in districts which they have overrun.—*Exchange.*

Visit to a Hospital.—It is touching to witness the gratitude manifested by our sick soldiers for any kindness shown to them. We were present on Sabbath afternoon at the distribution among the patients at Camp Winder of a quantity of provisions and delicacies suited to sick persons, which had been contributed for that purpose by the congregation of the Centenary Church of this city. Milk, buttermilk and stewed peaches were the articles which they most prized; and the thanks which were so feelingly returned by the disabled soldiers would have been an abundant reward for gifts a thousand fold more valuable. We noticed particularly a pale, intelligent looking youth, who, after enjoying a mug of buttermilk, said to the gentleman who had presented it, "It is a great pleasure to us to see such kind gentlemen among us;" and the tears began to steal down his cheeks. He would like, he said, with increasing emotion, to get a sick furlough that would allow him to go home until he should recover. There was no boy in the Confederacy more willing than he was to do all he could for his country; but a sick boy, he said, was in the way, whereas if he could go home and get well, he would come instantly back, and be of some account. In answer to enquiries suggested by his calling himself a "boy," he said he was just sixteen, had been in the army nearly a year, was from Alabama, where he had left two little orphan sisters under the care of their grand-parents. He had been sick for a month. The little kindness we have above mentioned had doubtless enabled him to realize some of the home scenes which he was revolving in his mind. It is a moving spectacle to see a soldier weep, but it is pleasant when it is evident that they are not tears of bitterness, but such as may relieve the feelings and confirm the soul of a brave man in arms for his country. One is not the less a man for being human.

Another patient, from Florida, said it was the second time he had been in a Richmond Hospital, and the second time that he had reason to be grateful for the kindness of the citizens of Richmond.

We trust that all of our citizens will, in showing favors and contributing comforts to those men so deserving of our pride and affection, experience "the luxury of doing good." It would be well if some system were adopted by which all the patients may be secured a share of the general attention.

We were much gratified to see the tidy and comfortable quarters, and the clean beds, and other internal accommodations, which made up the appointments of the Hospital. Too much cannot be done for the health and pleasure of our sick soldiers. We hope they have good nurses and kind surgeons.—*Rich'd Enquirer.*

The Planters.—A citizen of Orangeburg, who has visited several adjacent districts lately, writes to the Courier:

"The planters generally have planted from ten to twenty acres in Cotton, for seed and spinning, and every acre which can be cultivated, in corn, peas, potatoes, &c."

Printing Ink.—We are now using printing ink of our own manufacture, which is much better in quality than we have bought for several years past. Owing to the high price of materials, however, it is quite expensive.

Athens (Geo.) Watchman.

AN ORDINANCE

Amendatory of an Ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate Troops, passed and ratified February 19th, 1862.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.* That under the seventh section of an "Ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate Troops," the bounty to privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers, shall be paid as follows: To all volunteers between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, for three years or the war, including those accepted directly by the Confederate Government where North Carolina is or may be credited for the same; to all volunteers between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, for a less term re-enlisting or continuing in service for three years or the war, including their former term, by virtue of the Conscription Act of Congress; and to all persons, substitutes excepted, mustered into companies already organized or organized into companies preparatory to active service by virtue of said act of Congress: *Provided, however,* That the officers of all volunteers directly to the Confederate Government, claiming the said bounty, shall make such returns as the Governor may require.

2. That the bounty to those men now in service shall be due presently and be paid according to seniority of regiment.

3. That the Governor be and he is hereby directed to discharge all volunteers over thirty-five years of age not yet transferred to the Confederate Government, that may desire a discharge.

4. That all volunteers for three years or the war that have or may volunteer before the 17th of this inst., and shall continue in the service for the war, shall be entitled to the bounty of fifty dollars as heretofore paid, although they may be over thirty-five years of age.

Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company.—The Convention, on Wednesday last, after some discussion, passed the Ordinance introduced by Mr. Christian, providing that the Stockholders of this Road may, in their discretion, change the line of the Road so as to run it on the *west* side of the Pee Dee River, crossing at or near the mouth of Little River, and thence to the coalfields in Chatham county. This change in the line of the Road, it is believed, will be beneficial to the Stockholders and to the people of Stanly, Montgomery, Anson and the upper part of Richmond.

Raleigh Standard.

State Finances.—From a statement made by the Public Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq., to the Convention a few days ago, we learn that the amount of Treasury notes, large and small, authorized to be issued by the Convention and General Assembly since June, 1861, is $7,900,000. Of this $2,641,944 50 have been issued in fundable notes, certificates of stock and small notes, leaving to be issued $5,285,055 50. He thinks it will be necessary to enlarge the power to issue more large notes in order to meet the heavy drafts for the army. The above amount includes the fundable notes to be issued for the Confederate tax. The Treasurer thinks that his arrangements by which he was enabled to meet the payment of the Confederate tax in Richmond, will secure to the State in premium on its bonds, about $30,000.

Raleigh Standard.

The Conscription.—As yet no arrangement has been made between the Governor or Adjutant General of the State and Secretary of War, in regard to the Conscription, that we know of. Officers have not yet been appointed to enroll the conscripts or to dratt them. When this is done the public will be advised of it.—*Ral. Standard.*

Col. John S. Preston has been appointed enrolling officer in South Carolina.

Child's Elementary Primer.—We acknowledge the reception of a neat little Primer, compiled and printed by J. J. Bruner, Esq., Editor of the Salisbury Watchman. It is well gotten up and neatly printed,—containing 24 pages. From a cursory examination of this Primer, we consider it well adequate to the use of small children. We presume that Mr. Bruner has printed a large edition for sale; and if so, we are sure he will be disposed to sell them at reasonable prices, as he is not the man to practice extortion on his fellow citizens.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Salt.—We learn there is a salt marsh covering about 30 acres, in Bladen county, from which it is thought salt water can be obtained which will produce considerable salt. During the dry season the salt is seen on the marsh grass. We hope proper examination of it will be made at once. The people must have salt.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Salt.—The public press cannot too often or too urgently invite attention to the manufacture of this necessary of life. The Southern people are in more danger of being conquered by the want of salt than by the sword of the enemy. It is in just this way the enemy aim to make the blockade effectual. They calculate to deprive our people of essential articles for which, hitherto, we have depended on foreign countries, and hope that we will prove deficient in the energy and ingenuity requisite to supply ourselves at home. And thus they hope to tire us out and starve us into submission. Let us disappoint them. Let our people show themselves equal to every emergency.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Cotton Cards.—We omitted to state last week, while speaking of cotton cards, that a Mr. Moore, in Lincolnton, is manufacturing, in an humble way, this much needed article. He obtains the "card clothing" from cotton factories, and extracting the teeth, re-sets them in leather for hand cards. He sells the cards at $4 per pair. The misfortune is, he cannot supply the demand; but the hint here given may lead others to make cards in the same way.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Sale of Imported Goods.—An assorted cargo of goods, recently arrived, was sold at auction yesterday for cash, under the hammer of Messrs. Wilbur & Son, at the following prices:

Turpentine Soap, 50 cents per pound; Tallow Candles, (inferior,) 23 cents per pound; Black Tea, $4 per pound; Starch, $5.15 per pound; Buckets, $5.50 per dozen; Matches, $9 per gross; Coffee, (Laguayra,) 50 cents per pound; Felt Hats, $1 05 each; Palm Leaf, $2.50 per dozen; Letter Paper, (assorted,) $10.75 per ream; Ruled White Letter Paper, $14.25 per ream; Note Paper, $9 25 per ream; Envelopes, $9 50 per thousand; Gum Arabic, 90 cents per pound; Thread, $4 per lb; Coates' Spool Cotton, $2.50 per dozen; Bleached Shirting 30 cents per yard; Black Sewing Silk $14.50 per pound; Pins, $3.50 per pack; Gilt Buttons, $3.87 per gross; Ladies' Shoes, $4.25; Misses and childrens' $2.25 to $2.37; Hoop Skirts, Misses and Ladies', $3 to $5.25.

A man in getting out of an omnibus, a few days ago, made use of the two rows of knees as banisters to steady himself, at which the ladies took offence, and one of them said aloud, "A perfect savage!" "True," said a wag inside, "he belongs to the Paw-nee tribe."

This reminds us of a sharp witticism attributed to a literary lady at the time that a celebrated divine was suspended from his clerical functions because of his reputed fondlings of other people's wives and daughters. She proposed that the government give him an office to enable him to live. "An office? Why what office is he fit for?" inquired a friend. "Oh, make him consul to *Brest* or minister to the *Paw-nees*," she replied.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1862.

THE NEWS.—The latest news is quite cheering. The victory of Gen. Jackson in Western Virginia we think must be of decided importance, since he writes that "God has blessed our arms with victory," and from his character, as described to us by one who knows him well, he would be the last man to use those solemn words lightly. He is distinguished for any habit rather than that, now almost universal, of exaggeration and sensation. He is a devotedly pious man.

The fight at Williamsburg was evidently hotly contested. Our brave men drove the enemy off and pursued them for a mile or more. The 13th North Carolina Regiment, Col. Scales, gets high praise for its gallantry. We were not aware that any other North Carolina Regiment was engaged till we saw in the Whig of Friday of the arrival of Gen. Early, who was painfully though not mortally wounded, and who, says the Whig, "speaks with enthusiasm of the splendid conduct of the 24th Virginia and the 5th North Carolina Regiments." In this 5th Regiment we have a number of townsmen. Its Colonel, Duncan K. McRae, Major, P J Sinclair, two Captains, Benjamin Robinson and Henry Mullins, Adjutant, James C. McRae, Commissary, Geo. W. Wightman, and Lieut. Wm. T. Anderson, are all of this town. Company A of the Reg't is from this town and county.

The stories of the renewal of the battle on Wednesday and again on Thursday, are sheer fabrications. Virginia appears to be excited by all sorts of false reports, of news good, bad, and indifferent.

The great struggle at Corinth commenced on Friday last the 9th inst. We have no news of the result, but it is a hopeful sign that Gen Beauregard felt himself sufficiently strong to make the attack, which the enemy did not seem disposed to do. Along with the deepest anxiety we feel a strong hope that "God has again blessed our arms with victory." To-morrow we shall probably hear.

The only bad feature of the news comes by stage passengers this morning, that, Norfolk having been evacuated by our forces, yankee troops from Fortress Monroe had landed, marched 11 miles, and taken possession of the city without resistance. It is further reported that the yankees were within 16 miles of Richmond. And still further, that Beauregard had driven the yankees to their gunboats.

What degree of faith may be put in any of these reports the reader is as well qualified to judge as we. A note, however, from the Postmaster at Raleigh to the Postmaster here, on the way-bill, does not mention any one of these things, though it does mention the victory of Stone-wall Jackson. We presume that the story of Beauregard's driving the enemy to his gunboats is but an exaggeration of the account that they were falling back. We trust that the enemy has been driven to his boats, but doubt whether such information has as yet been received.

CONFEDERATE LOSS AT SHILOH.—The Memphis Argus has compiled a table of the killed, wounded and missing in 39 regiments of our army at Shiloh, viz: Killed 927, wounded 4471, missing 331. Total 5729. The regiments not yet heard from officially it is supposed will swell the list to 7000. It is estimated that one in fifty of the wounded have died, or will die. The Argus says that our force at the commencement of the battle could not have exceeded 30,000; so that nearly one-fourth of the whole were killed or wounded. A desperate fight indeed.

P. S. The last mail brought us Gen. Beauregard's official report, which states that "our loss in the two days in killed outright was 1,728, wounded 8,012, missing 959—making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699. This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude log chapel of Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes, not 20,000 men on our side could be brought into action. Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was greater, even in proportion, than our own, on both days, for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one. Their casualties, therefore, cannot have fallen many short of 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing."

Gen. Beauregard states the enemy's force on Sunday at 45,000. On Monday 20,000 of these who remained were reinforced by 33,000 fresh troops, making 53,000 in all, who were gloriously resisted by the 20,000 gallant spirits who fought on the second day.

The General, after complimenting many by name, adds the following sad statement:

"From this agreeable duty I turn to one in the highest degree unpleasant—one due, however, to the brave men under me, as a contrast to the behaviour of most of the army who fought so heroically. I allude to the fact that some officers, non-commissioned officers and men, abandoned their colors early on the first day to pillage the captured encampments; others retired shamefully from the field on both days, while the thunder of cannon and the roar and rattle of musketry told them that their brothers were being slaughtered by the fresh legions of the enemy. I have ordered the names of the most conspicuous on this roll of laggards and cowards to be published in orders."

GEN. LOVELL.—The accounts in the New Orleans papers of events preceding and attending the surrender of that city, show that great injustice has been done to Gen. Lovell. It is manifest that the true men of that city did not blame him, but on the contrary they manifested for him the utmost respect. When sent for by the Mayor to meet the yankee officer who came to demand the surrender, "Gen. Lovell was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd." In reply to the yankee demand, Gen. Lovell said,—

"He would not surrender the city, nor allow it to be surrendered; that he was overpowered on the water by their superior squadron, but that he intended to fight them on land as long as he could muster a soldier; that he had marched all of his armed men out of the city; that he had evacuated it; and if they desired to shell the town, destroying women and children, they could do so. That it was to avoid this he had marched his troops beyond the city limits, but that a large number even of the women of the city had begged him to remain and defend the city even against shelling. He did not think he would be justified in doing so. He would, therefore, retire and leave the city authorities to pursue what course they should think proper."

Again: "Gen. Lovell, on appearing on the steps, was loudly cheered. He addressed the multitude in a short speech, declaring his purpose not to surrender the city, but to retire with his army and fight the Lincolnites, whom they could always whip on land. He briefly sketched his course in the preparation of the defence of the city. That he had done all he could do with the means at his disposal. That he came here six months too late, and that it was beyond his resources to contend successfully against the enemy's power on water. He advised the citizens to bear themselves manfully, never to stoop or submit to the Lincoln domination, and to wait with patient fortitude for the deliverance from bondage which must soon come to them. The General then mounted his horse, and accompanied by his staff, rode to the Jackson railroad, where he took the last car, having already sent his army ahead of him."

Another New Orleans paper says:

"We understand that Gen. Lovell's speech yesterday, made at the City Hall, afforded the liveliest pleasure to the assembled crowd. His determination not to surrender a man, and to take his own time in evacuating the city, and the challenge which he extended the enemy to meet him in the field, all tended greatly to relieve the public sense of humiliation and to restore public confidence."

It is shown, also, that the batteries below the city did resist the enemy's approach as long as they could.

What a lesson these facts should teach us against the too common habit of prejudging our officers, or others.

N. C. STOCKS.—North Carolina bonds are selling in Richmond at 115.

Making Trouble.—In the Convention on Wednesday last, Mr. Badger offered a resolution requesting Gov. Clark to demand the return of a Mr. Respass to the authorities of this State, he having been arrested and confined in Richmond. It will be remembered that this man Respass was Mayor of Washington, N. C., at the time the Yankees visited that place, and he is accused of having welcomed the Yankees to the town and then escorted them about. He was very properly arrested and sent to Richmond. Mr. Badger's resolution is only calculated to do harm and bring the State authorities into conflict with the Confederate authorities, and it is to be hoped it will not pass. The arrest of Respass was right, and it is time that every suspicious character in the South was arrested and examined. Our cause has already suffered enough by allowing enemies to lurk about and go at large. The destruction of Railroad trains and Railroad bridges, and the conduct of certain persons at points where the enemy have taken possession, shows that the Government have not been prompt enough in making arrests. The people will sustain the Government in making these arrests; and the members of the North Carolina Convention had better disperse and go home instead of adding to the troubles of the times.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The times are truly out of joint when such sentiments are advanced by one so generally sensible and patriotic as the Editor of the Charlotte Democrat. It appears to be enough that a man is "accused" of a crime. That would indeed justify his arrest, but at least let him be arrested according to *Law*, let him be tried *at home*, that is, in his own State, by his own fellow-citizens and his own State Judge and Jury. Let him not be subjected to military arrest, military confinement, and, we were about to say, military trial, but the man has been imprisoned for a month or more without any sort of trial. He has not even been "examined," as the Democrat says. We know nothing of Respass—never heard of him till his arrest—but we like things to be done legally. We should be very sorry to think that the Editor of the Democrat, or ourselves, or any of our neighbors, could be liable to transportation beyond the limits of the State, and imprisonment without trial—which is punishment without trial—simply because somebody might think proper to "accuse" him, or them, or us, of a crime. "For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences," was one of the heinous sins against Liberty and Law which our forefathers assigned in their Declaration of Independence as one of the leading causes of the Revolution of 1775. Let not our government be guilty of a similar sin by transporting persons from one State to another for trial for either pretended or real offences. Nobody objects to the arrest of Respass. It is the military instead of the civil feature of the case, the transportation to another State, and the punishment without trial, which are complained of by some of the best citizens in the State, of all parties, who, for so doing, are insulted by the advice to "disperse and go home."

The Wilmington Journal too complains of this movement in the Convention about Respass, and says,—

"There is no more doubt in the mind of any human being of the treason of Mr. Respass, the late mayor of Washington N. C., than if he had been taken in *flagrante delicto*,—in the very act."

Perhaps so. But we will wait. The Journal's statement is so sweeping, and so positive, on a point as to which of course it *cannot* know anything, that we at once conclude the Journal knows nothing about the matter. It has a habit of talking that way. If we are not mistaken, the Journal was quite as well satisfied a few days ago that Gen. Lovell was a traitor for surrendering New Orleans.

The question is not whether Respass is guilty or innocent;—nobody but the Journal has said anything about that;—but, was it proper to set aside the civil tribunals, and to subject him to transportation and military punishment? That is the question; and it is one that lies at the foundation of Civil Liberty and of individual safety.

P. S. So far had we written when Saturday's Standard brought us the following astounding article, showing that for want of the Journal's testimony Respass has been honorably acquitted! "No doubt in the mind of any human being of the treason of Mr. Respass;" yet he has been honorably acquitted, under every disadvantage as to place of trial, absence of witnesses, &c. Read the following:—

From the Raleigh Standard.

ISAIAH RESPASS, Esq.

Mr. Holden:—I hope, as an act of common justice to that falsely accused and much injured man, my son-in-law, above named, that the Standard, and all other papers in the State which lately published the fact that he had been arrested and incarcerated in a dungeon in Richmond, Va., by the military authorities, for trial, upon a charge of *treason*, will also publish this article, to inform their readers that he was tried last week, by a Court Martial of their own selection, and upon the testimony of their own witnesses, (for none were allowed to him, nor even the benefit of an argument of the case by his counsel) he was "*honorably acquitted*"—as says the record of the Court, and that the prosecution was false and malicious. He was, thereupon, discharged from prison to return home. On Tuesday last, he reached here, and next day visited the State Convention, then in session—and the same evening left for Goldsboro', bearing a letter from Gen. Winder to Gen. Holmes, announcing his honorable acquittal and discharge.

It is also due to the Hon Messrs. Bridgers, Smith and Arrington, members of Congress from this State, that I should say, in this connection, on their hearing that Mr. Respass had been dragged from his bed in his own house, at a late hour of the night, by a military force, when he was scarcely recovered from a long and dangerous illness, and allowed *one minute*, only, to hurry on the clothes he had worn the day before, but not permitted to take any others with him, and was confined in that den of infamy, McDaniel's negro jail, they appealed to the military authorities of Richmond to allow Mr Respass the benefit of the prison limits as essential to his health, perhaps even to his life, and they would stand bail for him in any sum that might be required—averring, from their knowledge of his character and personal acquaintance with him, that they were convinced he was a falsely accused and injured man. Heaven bless them for their generosity and kindness. But they were insultingly told in reply, that he should remain where he was, and if it killed him it would only save them the trouble of hanging him, and that, as an example had to be made, to terrify the traitors in North Carolina, in him they had got hold of the right person to make that example of. JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Raleigh, May 9, 1862.

The Respass Case.—We learn that the Court Martial which was engaged nearly the whole of last week in Richmond, in the trial of Isaiah Respass, the Mayor of Washington, this State, acquitted him on all the charges brought against him. The judgment of the Court was approved by the revising authority, and Mr. R. was released on Monday last. Col. Tyler, (one of the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer,) was Chairman of the Court, assisted by Captains Archer, Badham, Cameron and others. Mr Ould, formerly United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acted as Judge Advocate, and conducted the prosecution. Judge W. W. Crump, of Richmond, and H. W. Miller, Esq., of this City, appeared for the accused. We are requested to state that the rumor which prevails, that Mr. Respass was acquitted on the technical objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, is incorrect. The case was tried and decided on its merits, the question of jurisdiction having been waived for reasons satisfactory to the accused and his counsel.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A SUGGESTION.—The authorities at Richmond—(subordinates we presume)—being intent on hanging some one for treason, (see Mr. Hinton's statement,) we suggest to them that they need not go beyond the limits of their own State to find victims. For every traitor in North Carolina they can find ten—perhaps a hundred—in Virginia.

THE SICK FROM THE PENINSULA.—The hospitals at Richmond have been crowded with 5000 sick or ailing men, sent from the Peninsula in advance of the retreat. But the Enquirer says that the great majority of them were simply those who were unable to endure the fatigue of the march. And that after a few days of rest the Surgeons were rapidly discharging them as fit for duty. Of the 5000, the Enquirer is assured that at least 4000 are able to be in camp. A day or two of rest and sunshine was all that most of them needed.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 8 per cent.

THE CONVENTION.—The Standard's reports of the proceedings do not possess much interest this week. One very important matter, however, has been decided. In considering the proposed amendments to the Constitution, Mr. Woodfin offered an amendment to change the basis of representation in the Legislature, which was rejected by yeas 17, nays 62. So is settled one bugbear that has frightened many politicians.

NORTH CAROLINA TAXES.—The Comptroller's Report for the year ending Oct. 1861 closes with the following

STATEMENT,

Showing the number Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, Aggregate Valuation Real Estate, Tax on Land, Tax on Town Property, Number Taxable White, Black and Free Black Polls, Aggregate Poll Taxes, and the aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of Taxation in the State.

Number Acres Land,	26,618,531
Valuation Land,	$111,602,702 63
Valuation Town Property,	13,552,745 00
Aggregate Valuation Real Estate,	125,155,447 63
Number Taxable White Polls,	61,039
Number Taxable Black Polls,	158,655½
Number Taxable Free Black Polls,	2,908
Tax on Land,	$197,729 14
Tax on Town Property,	24,245 46
Aggregate Poll Taxes,	178,200 60
Interest,	90,115 45
Dividend and Profit,	18,810 61
Salaries and Fees,	17,026 62
Studs and Jacks,	5,438 80
Buying and Selling Slaves,	5,952 19
Daguerreotypists,	297 14
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	1,031 70
Pistols and Knives,	8,645 32
Dirks and Canes,	168 75
Gold Watches,	5,003 61
Silver Watches,	2,114 67
Harps,	87 50
Pianos,	8,827 00
Plate and Jewelry,	2,174 97
Playing Cards,	247 89
Riding Vehicles,	20,274 59
Liquor Dealers,	56,818 63
Note Shavers,	9,458 72
Merchants' Capital,	50,297 94
Peddlers,	960 00
Retailers,	9,090 00
Taverns,	38 75
Circuses,	150 00
Exhibitions for reward,	455 00
Bowling Alleys,	880 00
Billiard Tables,	2,175 00
Insurance Companies,	1,300 00
Express Companies,	140 00
Horse and Mule Drovers,	1,444 22
Livery Stables,	625 00
Liquor Peddlers,	360 00
Brokers,	800 00
Auctioneers,	405 11
Patent Medicines,	1,393 07
Marriage Licenses,	4,850 03
Mortgages and Deeds,	1,499 55
Deeds for Real Estate,	1,181 91
Foreign-made Riding Vehicles,	21 25
Commission Merchants,	1,444 40
Drugs and Medicines,	8 41
Natural or Artificial Curiosities,	20 00
Distress,	251 65
Lightning Rod Men,	40 00
Privileged Voters,	244 90
Arrears for Insolvents,	37 20
Delinquents,	28 46
Subjects Unlisted,	601 02
Collateral Descent,	2,764 12
Additional tax by former Sh'ff of Edgecombe,	201 45
Additional tax by former Sh'ff of Haywood,	35 49
Fair in Richmond County,	43 00
Total amount,	$721,406 30

The polls are considerably short of the usual numbers, doubtless owing to so many citizens being in the army.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—Some time since the Governor called for five regiments to complete North Carolina's quota of troops for the war. The call came on the heels of serious disasters to the State and the Confederacy. But the response has been most wonderful. Instead of five regiments, according to the official paper, twenty-five or thirty have answered the call. 12,000 of these soldiers left Raleigh last week for threatened points. 12,000 more are rapidly completing their equipment and will follow in a few days. And the Camp of Instruction is yet "teeming with soldiers belonging to the several unorganized regiments now in process of formation."

The Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer gives as one of the causes of the necessity for the Conscription Act, that the President's call in February for troops from the different States was made so late that the States could not raise them in time to meet the emergency. "Even Georgia, with all the promptness and energy displayed by Gov. Brown, had not time to organize and hurriedly instruct all her new levies before the terms of a portion of her 12 months men expired; and other States had made but little progress towards raising their quotas when the Conscript act was recommended by the President."

This can have no application to North Carolina, our glorious State having raised by volunteers, far more than her quota before the President recommended the act, and up to this time—more than a week before the act begins to take effect—*five* times the additional number called for.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.—The Wilmington Journal does not agree with the Standard and Observer in discrediting the story started by Burnside as to Mr. Stanly. Mr. Stanly was a Whig and a Union man, and any story that can be used to his discredit is at once credited by his old opponents though coming from those whom they daily denounce as liars and thieves. The Journal cannot even find room to state that the Standard and Observer gave reasons for the faith that is in them, much less for the reasons themselves.

There *is* a leading North Carolina politician, who had never become a citizen of a Northern State, who is now in well-known affiliation with the North. Nothing has been said about him or his course. *He belonged to the Journal's party.*

MOUNTAIN RESORTS.—Refugees from the low country are referred to the advertisement of the Eagle Hotel, Asheville, one of the neatest and most comfortable Hotels we ever stopped at, with the most obliging of landlords, and in the finest Summer climate in the country.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Mr. Francis G. Groff, of Captain Kestler's Company, from Cabarrus County, was drowned in Neuse River on the 21st of April last.

At Tarboro', on the 12th ult., Wm. W. Anderson, of Forsyth county, of Capt. Stowe's company, in the 21st year of his age.

In Chatham county, on the 28th April, Private Wm J. Patrick, of the Wilmington Light Artillery, aged 21 years.

A VIRGINIA REGIMENT.—The Richmond Dispatch gives the particulars of the 1st Virginia Regiment in the battle at Williamsburg. It went into the fight only 25 officers and 159 men, of whom seven officers were wounded, and 11 men killed or mortally wounded and 23 wounded. They were engaged 8 hours, and captured 65 prisoners, two colors and a battery of seven pieces.

The Hon. Robert E. Scott, killed a few days ago in Virginia by two or three marauding yankees, is thus described by the Whig:—

"A citizen of Virginia distinguished for his genius, his learning and his virtues—a public servant matured in his capacity for usefulness—a statesman conservative in his idea that the Union might be preserved, and perilling his popularity to preserve it, yet proving when the treachery of the North was apparent, that he was in soul and spirit with the cause of his countrymen—has been assassinated by marauding mercenaries in sight of his home.

"Countrymen! Do you need more to nerve your determination to resist the oppressor? Your friends fleeing before their armies—their property ravaged and carried away—your best men dragged like Janney and Conrad to the guard-house, or slain like Scott on a mission of protection—your States committed to the foul traitors who dishonor them to be governed as the satrapies of the conqueror!"

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Battle Begun at Corinth.—CORINTH, (via Mobile) May 9.—The anniversary of the battle of Palo Alto opened with skirmishing with Gen. Pope's forces on the Farmington and Rienzi roads, by Gen. Price's troops, at two o'clock. The artillery firing was brisk. Heavy infantry firing took place late in the evening. The enemy were driven back with great loss.

Twenty-one prisoners, who were taken by our scouts, cavalry and others, have just arrived.

CORINTH, MISS., May 9, 2 o'clock, P. M.—The Confederate army here moved forward this morning, and offered Gen. Halleck battle.

There is now steady and heavy firing all along the lines.

The latest couriers who have come in, report that the enemy with his boasted numbers, is falling back, and that the Confederates are advancing with confidence.

Generals Bragg, Polk, Hardee and Van Dorn, lead the attacking columns.

Gen. Beauregard has just gone out, and all are sanguine of a glorious result.

Our men are in fine spirits, and fighting as they do for all that men can hold dear, victory must crown their efforts.

MOBILE, May 9.—A special despatch to the "Evening News" from Corinth states that Gen Beauregard moved out this morning and attacked the enemy in his position on our right. The conflict opened at noon, and still continues. The cannonading, though regular, is not rapid. A courier reports the enemy to be falling back and the Confederates pressing forward. The battle ground is near Farmington, five miles distant. Gen. Beauregard has just gone out.

Gen. Jackson Beats the Yankees.—STAUNTON, May 9.—Jackson's advanced forces engaged the enemy on Sutlington Hill, near McDowell, yesterday, at 5 P. M. After four hours hard fighting he couipletely routed and drove them from all points. Gen. Johnson was wounded in the ancle; Col. M. S. Harman, in the arm; Capt. Dabney, arm broken; Col. Gibbons was killed. There was no artillery in the fight. Our forces were in position, and the whole army up ready to renew the engagement if the enemy will stand.

[McDowell is West of Staunton and the mountain, and on the road to Monterey.]

RICHMOND, May 10.—The following official dispatch was received this morning:

VALLEY DISTRICT, May 9th, via Staunton, May 10th.—To Gen S. COOPER, Adjutant General:—God blessed our arms with a victory at McDowell's on yesterday.

T. J. JACKSON, Major General.

PETERSBURG, May 10.—We learn that a prominent citizen of Petersburg read a despatch from Gen. Jackson, which was received in Richmond yesterday, in which that gallant officer states our victory was complete; that we drove the enemy from every position and slept in his camps Thursday night. The General stated further that it was his intention to attack the enemy at early dawn yesterday, if he could be found. The impression is, that the enemy was more than satisfied with the drubbing he received Thursday afternoon, and that during the night he put a wide distance between himself and his pursuers.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. Jackson is now at the head of a most effective force, and that he will give the invaders no rest, until he has driven them beyond the confines of Virginia.—*Express.*

The Williamsburg Engagement.—An officer who witnessed the late engagement near Williamsburg, from an elevated house-top in that place, has obligingly shown us a map of the ground, and explained the position of the opposing forces.

Looking from Williamsburg in the direction of Yorktown, Fort Magruder, flanked by breastworks for infantry, lies about a mile distant. In front of this line of works is cleared land for a distance of about six hundred yards. A dense forest next succeeds, the front of which had been levelled, and an abattis thus formed.

On Monday morning the enemy opened from three batteries of field pieces, which they had planted under veil of the woods in front. Our guns responded, and the cannonade was continued for some hours. Our commander seemingly attempted for some time to allure the enemy from the cover of the timber in which they were concealed in our front. Skirmishers were presented, and various invitations given, to solicit them into the open field; but the effort was fruitless. Nothing remained but to send our columns into the forest in pursuit of the enemy. They made the charge with dauntless resolution, discovered the foe, and drove him for two miles before suspending their pursuit. In this onset they captured all the enemy's batteries.

After gathering our wounded into hospitals at Williamsburg, and arranging for their comfort, our forces continued the march they were making when interrupted by the enemy. The want of proper means to move the wounded required them to be left.

The enemy next morning appeared in our rear, but their force was small and their distance and demeanor respectful. They offered no further interference with our march.

The numbers placed *hors du combat* on each side by this engagement are still unknown. Most of the reports are doubtless great exaggerations, as usual. It is perfectly certain, however, that the enemy was very severely chastised, and lost many times more than we did. A soldier who was in the battle tells us that he saw only four slain comrades in the scope of his advance, while he must have seen at least seventy or eighty of the enemy.

The Battle of Williamsburg may well give us courage and confidence, and calls for the congratulations and gratitude of the Confederacy towards the gallant men who won it.—*Enquirer.*

[The reported renewal of the fight at Barham, of which particulars are copied from the Richmond papers into our preceding page, never occurred. Innumerable reports of battles have been circulated in Richmond, all false. Dispatches from Gen. Johnston of Wednesday's and Saturday's date mention nothing of the kind. The Williamsburg fight satisfied the Yankees.]

Operations in Hampton Roads Yesterday.—NOLFOLK, May 9.—Quite an exciting time was witnessed yesterday in our city. At an early hour during the morning the sound of large guns came booming up from the direction of James River, which continued for several hours. Nothing definite, however, could be found out. It was generally conceded, from the fact of three federal gunboats having passed up James River in the morning, that they were shelling one of our batteries, most likely the one at Dey's Point.

At a later hour in the day, about 12 o'clock, the bombardment of Sewell's Point commenced. The enemy had two frigates, three gunboats and two iron clad batteries engaged in this work, and they continued with great energy for several hours, until the Virginia, which was up at the Navy Yard, got up steam and went down. As soon as she turned the point at Craney Island the whole federal fleet beat a hasty retreat back to Old Point, not caring to encounter this object of their greatest terror.

We learn from persons from Sewell's Point, that the bombardment, as heavy as it was, did the works there no harm whatever. There were none of our men killed.

Day Book.

PETERSBURG, May 10.—A piece of perfidy came to light at Norfolk Thursday, which fully explains the seeming boldness of the Yankee gunboats in ascending James river, with so formidable a foe in their rear as the Merrimac. On Thursday morning early, Gen. Huger despatched one Capt. Byer, on board a small Confederate steamtug, called the White, with an important message for the commander of Sewell's Point, Byer steamed off promptly for the Point, delivered his message, and then steamed out again, but instead of returning to Norfolk, darted out in Hampton Roads, and hoisting a white flag, headed with all possible speed for Fortress Monroe.

After such base treachery, no one can for a moment hesitate to believe that Gen Wool was promptly informed of the exact condition of affairs about Norfolk. Among other things, there is no longer a doubt, that this black-hearted traitor communicated the fact that the Merrimac was then at the dock in Norfolk, without steam, and taking on coal; that the tide was ebb, and that when the Merrimac got on her coal and her steam up, she would have to wait some time for the flood tide before she could come out. With this knowledge of affairs, Gen. Wool felt not the least hesitancy in ordering the Galena and two or three other gunboats to proceed up James River, and shell out our batteries at Day's Point and Hardin's Bluff. This they did with impunity, and returned to the guns of Fortress Monroe, before the Merrimac went down in that direction.

The traitor Byer, who stole the tug and carried this information to the Federal Commander at Fortress Monroe, is a native of New Jersey. He was brought down to Virginia several years ago by the Cheasapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, to run a steamer on that canal. When the present troubles commenced, Byer professed such devotion to the South that he was still retained in his old position as commander of the tug, and entrusted with important duties by the government.

Intelligence was received here yesterday evening by way of Norfolk, which represented that not a Federal gunboat was to be seen on James river yesterday. The Merrimac was playing defiantly about Hampton Roads all day, and the vicinity of Fortress Monroe was crowded with Yankee war vessels, big and little, but not one dared to place herself within range of the iron-clad monster.—*Express.*

A Guerilla Fight in Virginia.—RICHMOND, May 10.—We have information that a party of our guerillas, consisting of about 200, made a dash one day last week, on Nicholas Court House, where there were about 500 yankees (who had been spending the winter there,) put them to rout, and then destroyed all their stores, together with the village. The country is considered pretty well cleared of yankees now from Lewisburg to the Kanawha.—*Whig.*

From Mobile.—MOBILE, May 9.—All quiet at Fort Morgan. The [Yankee] fleet went westwardly this morning.

The Enemy Occupying New Orleans.—RICHMOND, May 10.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from New Orleans that the city has been occupied by the army of General Butler, about twelve thousand strong. General Lovell was still at Camp Moore with his army. But little business was being done in New Orleans, and the temper of the people continued to be intensely hostile to their invaders.—*Examiner.*

Defences of James River.—RICHMOND, May 10.—A line of heavy obstructions has been completed across James River, which we are informed will be very difficult of removal, and would require much time. It is protected by powerful batteries. The enemy's gunboats are in the river, and one or more have passed a distant battery which was not relied on, and had even been ordered to be dismantled. But the fact above stated should quiet the minds of the citizens of any undue panic or apprehensions.—*Enquirer.*

From Eastern North Carolina.—SUFFOLK, May 9.—A marauding party of Yankees landed yesterday at Cannon's Wharf, ten miles below Gatesville, on the Chowan river, and went up to Mr. Alexander Jordan's, pressed his horses and carts, and removed a quantity of bacon, and then set fire to his houses, destroying most of his property. Capt. Brewer, in command of the Nansemond cavalry, went down and attacked them, when they fled to their boats.

The enemy's gunboats ascended the Chowan yesterday to near Wainoak Ferry, and at latest accounts, the 57th Virginia regiment were in line of battle awaiting the approach of the Vandals.

WILMINGTON, May 10.—Pickets who arrived last night from Onslow Court House, report that the enemy landed in some force at Swansboro', on Thursday morning. Swansboro' is in Onslow county, about twenty miles south of Fort Macon. They will be attended to by our forces, we presume.

It appears the report that three thousand Yankees had arrived at Greenville, Pitt county, on Monday or Tuesday last, turns out to be an error. It probably originated from the landing of some two or four hundred of Burnside's forces at Washington, on Sunday last.—*Journal.*

Com. Hollins.—We understand that Com. Hollins, of Ram Turtle fame, has been assigned to the command of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Virginia, vice Commodore Tatnall, resigned. We hope that Com. Hollins will put the Virginia to work, and stir up the Yankee shipping about Old Point.—*Richmond Whig.*

Nashville.—The Nashville correspondent of the Louisville Democrat says, so sure as Grant and Buell are defeated and have to pass through Nashville in retreat, "just so sure will every house have a concealed weapon—every woman will glut her revenge in murder." The same writer says it is impossible to convince the people there that the South will be defeated at Corinth. The citizens remain firm and true to the cause of the Confederacy.

We publish northern reports of the capture of the British steamships Bermuda and Ella Warley. The Bermuda, under British registry and with a British crew, was on a regular voyage from Bermuda to Nassau. The Ella Warley was on a trip from Nassau to St. John's N. B.

Unless Lord John Russell has most treacherously resolved to sacrifice his country to Seward, these outrages will demand and receive attention.

We await further particulars with eager interest.

Charleston Courier, 10th inst.

Col. Thomas M. Bondurant, the principal proprietor of that influential paper, the Richmond Whig, was killed on Thursday last by a fall from his horse. He was not an editor of the paper, but a planter and legislator, residing in Buckingham county.

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN H. BLAKE to Miss SUSAN McARTHUR, all of Cumberland.

On the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN WILSON of Johnston Co., a private in Co. A, 24th Reg't N. C. V., to MOZILA ASKEW of Hertford County.

DIED,

At Salem, on the 3d inst., of erysipelas, Mrs. MARIE LOUISE PATTERSON, daughter of Hon. John M. and Ann Eliza Morehead, and wife of R. L. Patterson, Esq., aged 31 years 11 months and 1 day. Affectionate parents, brothers and sisters, a deeply afflicted husband, four little children,—and a large circle of relatives and friends, weep and mourn for the departed; but they cannot sorrow like those that have no hope; for they know that their own loss was her everlasting gain. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for eight years past.

In Duplin county, on the 30th ultimo, at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Usher, Esq., WILLIAM J. LOVE, aged 75 years and 8 months, a native resident of the town of Wilmington.

ATTENTION!

ALL men who have volunteered with F. N. Roberts, R. W. Thornton, D. M. McDonald and B. W. Thornton, will report in Fayetteville, next Wednesday the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., prepared to go into Camp. Each man will bring a blanket, two suits of underclothes and three days' cooked rations.

The LaFayette Cornet Band will be in attendance.

By order of F. N. ROBERTS, Capt.

May 12, 1862. 1t

LAST CALL!

$100 BOUNTY!

IT is only between this and the 15th of this month that any man between the ages of 18 and 35 can volunteer. Then comes Conscription, which leaves no chance for Bounty or choice for Officers.

I make this last appeal to all whom it may concern, to come *immediately* and join my Company, which is now forming in this place, and receive the Bounty when you join.

If you wish to get the Bounty, recollect NOW is your time, or not at all.

Call at the Store of A. M. Johnson, near the Market

FRANK N. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1862. 23 2t

Headquarters 58th Reg't N. C. M.

MAY 4, 1862.

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will appear at Lumberton, on Thursday, the 15th of May, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of review and drill. The Captains of each Company will also appear with all their men at the same place, on Friday the 16th of May, armed and equipped according to law, for inspection and review.

THO. J. MORISEY, Col. Comd'g.

O. C. NORMENT, Adj't. *1t

Wilmington, N. C., May 10, 1862.

BY authority of the Adj't Gen'l of N. C., a Camp of Instruction is established at this place for the formation of a New Infantry Regiment.

Those companies now organized and in process of formation for that object, as well as any other unattached Companies, are invited to report before the 17th inst., to Col. JAS. D. RADCLIFFE.

May 10, 1862. 1t

William Clark, Malcom Currie,

Murdoch J. McSween and John Wilkes, members of Co. E, 38th Reg't N. C. V., are hereby commanded to join said Company without delay, or they will be considered deserters.

D. G. McRAE, Capt.

Milford's Station, Va., May 8, 1862. 24tf

Sugar, Syrup and Crackers, just

received and for sale by R. E. HEIDE.

May 7, 1862. 23-3t

A GOOD price paid for second hand Daguerreo and Ambrotype Cases, at the Photographic Gallery.

C. M. VANORSDELL.

April 21. 18-itf

Iron and Rope at Auction.

ON Tuesday next, in front of my Store, at 11 A. M., I shall sell at Auction:

40 bars 1½ and 2 inch English Iron
21 " 2 inch Swede Iron.
19 " 1¼ inch do do.
19 bdles Horse-Shoe Iron.
7 bars do. do. do.
8 " Cast Steel.
8 Coils Cotton Rope, ½ inch.
100 Lbs Manilla do. ¾ do.
75 " do. do. 1 do.
1 Dozen 4 Prong Forks.
40 bars ½, ¾ and 1-inch round Iron.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

May 7. 23-2t

A Singular Incident.—There is a popular superstition that a cat, if allowed the opportunity, will "suck the breath of a child," though how this is accomplished is not apparent. Cats are subjected to much suspicion, and indeed, no animal petted by man is at once so much admired and detested. A circumstance came to our knowledge recently which seems to indicate that the numerous charges made against the feline race are not altogether unfounded. The other evening, at a residence only a few miles from this city, a cat was discovered sitting upon the chest of a little boy four years of age, her mouth placed close to the child's lips, and the cat evidently very much absorbed in the operation. An effort was made to drive the cat away, by speaking sharply to her.

She paid no attention to this and was equally unmindful of a series of blows with a stick. The cat was finally fairly pushed off the body of the child and off the bed. She was then pushed out of the room and down the stairs. She could not be driven in the usual way. She had a bewildered and wild look all the time, and exhibited a sign of ferocity by springing on the servant, who was forcing her down stairs. The cat was instantly killed as a warning to all cats not to be too intimate with sleeping children. The little boy woke up during the noise which was made, and was naturally somewhat frightened. He did not seem to be injured.

Though no harm was done, evil might have ensued had not the cat been discovered and removed. Her weight on the child's chest would necessarily reduce the quantity of air inspired, and tend to cause suffocation, while the child would inspire only carbonic acid gas as taken from the mouth of the cat. These two causes might produce death even. They may have originated the superstition that a cat "sucks the breath of a child." The case is interesting and novel, and may serve the purpose of eliciting inquiry and putting some parents on their guard against the treacherous and stealthy pets with which their children play.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 12.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef Cattle—In demand.
Bacon 24½.
Beeswax 22½ cts.
Corn 1 15 to 1 20.
Cotton—Sales at 8 50 to 8 75.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 8-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Large quantity on market—Family 10 50, Super 10 25.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—N. O. 1 75 by the bbl.
Nails $15 to $16 per keg.
Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4½ to 4½ cts. by the cask.
Sugars 25 to 30.
Salt—Light stock on h

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 7th inst.

On Thursday last the resignation of Mr. Armfield of Yadkin was received and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Badger, resolutions introduced by him were taken up.

Mr. Schenck asked that the resolutions be read, and the clerk read them as follows:

"Resolved, That this Convention has heard with great pleasure, a proclamation by his Excellency, the Governor, rebuking a recent unconstitutional movement toward disarming the people; that the same is, in conception and language, worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a free State; and that the Governor is entitled to the support as well as the approval of the people and all the authorities of the State in the position thus taken by him in behalf of North Carolina.

And further: Whereas, this Convention has heard that citizens of this State, unconnected with the army, have been seized by the military authority, forcibly transported beyond its bounds, and are held in close prison in another State—and particularly, whereas, one Isaiah Respass of the county of Beaufort, in this State, hath been so seized and transported, and is now, as is commonly believed, so detained in Richmond, in the State of Virginia, and whereas, neither the said Respass nor any other citizens of this State in like case, is in any manner subject or liable to be held or tried by any military authority, but, on the contrary, he and they are, by express provision of the Confederate and State Constitutions, amenable only to civil tribunals, and have a right to a hearing and trial before the courts of the Confederacy or of the State, according to the nature of the offence with which they stand charged, such trial to be had in open court according to due course of law; and whereas, it is the duty of the State to protect from all unlawful violence, as far as possible, every one of her citizens, and to insure to each a fair trial in a lawful court having jurisdiction of his case: Therefore

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested by this Convention, if he shall be satisfied of the truth of the facts herein stated, immediately to demand of the authorities at Richmond the return to this State of the said Isaiah Respass and other citizens confined as aforesaid, in order that he and they be delivered over to the civil authorities here, either of this State or of the Confederate States, for examination, and if sufficient cause appear, for commitment and trial, so that if innocent of the matters laid to their charge, they may be acquitted; or if guilty, be convicted and punished by due course of law."

Mr. Badger said he had desired to have these resolutions considered now, because the rule limiting debate took effect after to-day, which would prevent him giving his views on the subject as fully as he desired. He alluded to the constitutional right which every man has in this State, and under the Constitution of the Confederate States, of bearing arms—alluded to the recent proclamation or advertisement calling for private arms, and the threat of seizing them if not voluntarily given up. He then adverted to the counter proclamation of the Governor, and declared that in that proclamation his Excellency had taken a noble stand in defence of State rights and constitutional liberty, and that it was the duty of the Convention and the people to sustain him in it. He next alluded to the taking of citizens from this State to Virginia for trial, as recited in the second resolution, showed that the military authorities had no jurisdiction in the case, and that it was contrary to the spirit and letter of the State and Confederate Constitutions to take any, even the humblest, citizen from his own State to any other for trial, by either a civil or a military tribunal, when the accused is unconnected with the military service.

Mr. Smith of Halifax had heard nothing of these resolutions until to-day, and was unprepared to give them the consideration which the great importance of the question demanded—he thought it would be better to defer a vote on the subject until the Convention shall be better informed as to what the man Respass was charged with, and the proofs sustaining the charge.

Mr. Satterthwaite said the facts were generally known, as to the arrest and transportation of Respass to Richmond; what more does the gentleman desire? Does he want the testimony of witnesses as it would be taken on the trial before he would act? It would then be too late, so far as the rights of that man and others similarly situated are concerned.

Mr. Leak of Richmond wanted more light on the subject. He moved a reference to a select committee.

Mr. Warren said the fact stated in the second resolution, of the arrest of Respass and his transportation to Richmond, was notorious, and that was sufficient to warrant the assertion of right embraced in the resolution. The question for the Convention to decide was not whether Respass was guilty or innocent, but whether he has been seized contrary to law and the Constitution and taken out of the State for examination and trial. He might be guilty of treason—he knew not, but if he was manifestly so, it did not justify his removal from the State for trial. It is not the individual cause of Respass that the Convention is called upon to defend, but the cause of constitutional liberty—the cause of law, and the cause of every citizen of the State.

Mr. Speed alluded to similar seizures of persons in this State and their transportation to Virginia, and also, to the violent seizures of private property by those not properly authorized to make them, and said that when those who had been thus injured applied for redress they only met insult, or at least a cool dismissal. He particularized several cases of this character in his own county (Pasquotank,) and in the county of Hertford.

Mr. Howard opposed final action on the resolutions now—he wanted more time to think about it and inform himself of the facts.

Mr. Badger disclaimed any intention or desire to push the question to a vote—he only wished it to be considered to-day for the reason he had given before, namely, that it might be discussed before the ten minute rule took effect, which it will do to-morrow.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

On Friday, nothing of interest.

On Saturday, the following ordinance, introduced by Mr. Rayner, was taken up:

An Ordinance to define and punish Sedition.

Be it ordained, &c., That if any person in this State shall attempt to convey intelligence to the enemies of the Confederate States, or shall maliciously and advisedly endeavor to incite the people to resist the government of this State or the Confederate States, or persuade them to return to their connection with the U. States, or maliciously and advisedly terrify and discourage the people from enlisting into the service of this State or of the Confederate States, or shall stir up or incite tumults, disorders or insurrections, in this State, or dispose the people to favor the enemy, every such person being thereof legally convicted by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses, or other sufficient testimony, shall be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall enter into recognizance with good security, in such sum as the court may deem proper, to be of the peace and good behaviour toward all people in the State for three years thereafter.

Mr. Brown of Caswell opposed the ordinance as opening a wide door to injustice to the citizen, because the construction of the law in regard to the offence is left with the judges; and he cited several instances wherein injustice had been done under similar laws. Mr. Brown said he was too old a State rights man to begin now to vote for constructive treason and sedition.

Mr. Rayner advocated the passage of the ordinance with much earnestness—he did not believe it could possibly give rise to such evils as some gentlemen seemed to fear. It did not prevent, nor propose to punish a man for criticising the conduct of public officers—if he thought it susceptible of such an interpretation, he would be the last man to advocate it; he himself felt free to criticise the actions of the government, and he would say now, that he thought that public affairs had been very badly managed; and cited some instances to sustain the declaration.

Mr. Speed asked, "did I understand the gentleman from Hertford to say that the Conscription act is unconstitutional?"

Mr. Rayner did not say it was unconstitutional, but it was an infraction of State rights, but while he might believe this, or even that it was unconstitutional, he would not act upon his own opinion, until it should be sustained by a decision of the proper tribunal.

Mr. Brown said, that if this ordinance were now in force, the gentleman would be subjected to its penalties for expressions used in this debate.

Mr. Satterthwaite could not support the ordinance. He had given it a dispassionate consideration, and he could see *no good*, but *evil* continually, to follow from its adoption. This ordinance proposes to create a *new* offence in our State, and without clearly defining it, to leave necessarily a very great latitude with those who may sit as judges, to administer it, and in these times of high party excitement and prejudice, it is a dangerous power to invest in the hands of any man or set of men, and there is nothing in the condition of North Carolina to require it. Our State has, from the beginning of the war, responded with alacrity to every call by the Confederate government. We have now over fifty thousand soldiers in the field, and if necessary we will send fifty thousand more. We have done what no other State in the Confederacy has, to aid in maintaining the war. We have equipped, fed and clothed our own soldiers, relying upon the Confederate government to reimburse us, when the war shall be over, and in a condition to do so. And what have we received in return? The most shameful neglect, which has resulted in giving the enemy possession and control of the wealthiest and most productive portion of our State. And no one has used stronger language in denouncing the authorities for it, than my friend from Hertford.

North Carolina is the only State, so far as I have seen or heard, that has been insulted with a proclamation *demanding* of her citizens to give up their private arms. And North Carolina is the only State where it has even been attempted to fasten upon her people an *odious* sedition law, whereby her people are to be deprived of that liberty of free speech which is guaranteed to them in the Constitution, and which the people in all the other States enjoy. Sir, there is no necessity for any such law in North Carolina. Our people are as loyal and true to the South as can be found in any State. There may be a few in some localities that are disloyal, and a few more may sometimes *act* and *talk* imprudently, but I venture the assertion, that there is no State in the Confederacy which is not affected with *fully* as many disloyal people as can be found in North Carolina. The Confederate Congress did not think proper to pass any sedition law. As I said before, no other State has thought it necessary to pass any such law. Why then, should *we* insult our people, and by it, publish to the other States and to the enemy (what is *not* true) that such a law is necessary to keep down the disloyalists in our State. Sir, the passage of this ordinance will, in my opinion, do incalculable mischief.

Mr. Gilmer said that many of the offences named in the ordinance were already provided against by other laws, but they are here put in a new phase, and are left for the construction of the Judges before whom they may be tried. It is a bloody law, and will stir up strife and distraction and disorder, and do no possible good.

Mr. Howard believed some such law was necessary, but not for the reason that had been given by other gentlemen. It would have the tendency to prevent disorder, and supercede the necessity of the Lynch law in such cases as the one alluded to in a set of resolutions now on the table. He thought however, that the only really important feature of the ordinance, not provided for in existing statutes, was that which forbids citizens attempting to persuade others to return to the government of the United States.

Mr. Leak of Richmond did not think the ordinance infringed the right of speech, as that right was understood in a constitutional government, any more than enactments against slander are—this is only intended to restrain slander against the government, and if some such law is not passed he believed Lynch law would be put in operation in many parts of the State.

Mr. Badger said a similar ordinance was before the Convention at a former session, and was indefinitely postponed by an overwhelming majority. He believed there was no necessity for any such law, and thought the Convention was of the same opinion; the question of indefinite postponement would settle that point. He saw no evidence of the fact that the people of this State are so mischievously inclined, or so disloyal as to require such restraint, but that the evidence was all on the other side.

The question on the indefinite postponement was then put and decided in the affirmative, yeas 45, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Atkinson, Badger, Bagley, Barnes, Battle of Wake, Berry, Bogle, Brown, Bryson, Calloway, Cannon, Christian, Dick, Donnell, Douthit, Eller, Foster of Ashe, Foster of Randolph, Gilmer, Graham, Greenlee, Hamlin, Hearne, Holden, Jones of Rowan, Joyce, Kittrell, Leak of Anson, Lindsay, Long, Mann, Mitchell, Phifer, Satterthwaite, Shipp, Smith of Macon, Speed, Spruill of Bertie, Starbuck, Southerland, Thomas of Carteret, Warren, Williamson and Wilson—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Batchelor, Battle of Nash, Bunting, Caldwell, Cuningham, Dillard, Durham, Edwards, Green, Howard, Johnston, Leak of Richmond, McDowell of Burke, McDowell of Madison, McDuffie, McNeill of Cumberland, Michal, Miller, Penland, Rayner, Royster, Ruffin, Schenck, Setzer, Strong of Mecklenburg, Thompson, Thornton, Washington, Woodfin and Wooten—29.

Of proceedings since the Standard says editorially:—

"The Convention was engaged the forenoon of Monday in considering Constitutional amendments. Among other Ordinances passed on Monday evening, was one giving a bounty of fifty dollars to all volunteers for the war, and to all conscripts. We will publish the Ordinance in our next. We think the Convention has shown a liberal and proper spirit in recognizing no distinction in its action on this subject between volunteers and conscripts.

"The Governor is directed by the Ordinance to discharge all volunteers over thirty-five years of age, not transferred to the Confederate Government."

Salt from Smoke Houses.—Mr. James D. Matthews has shown us a specimen of salt procured from the earth in his smoke house. He procured a half gallon of salt from two bushels of dirt. Brine can also be profitably reduced to salt in the same way.—*Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of Mr. JAMES SOUTHGATE and LADY, is located in one of the most delightful villages in North Carolina.

The most thorough instruction in all branches of female education will be imparted by teachers of large experience and undoubted qualification.

The music department is in charge of Prof. V. Kneringer, (of Paris, France,) a pupil of Thalberg. Circulars will be sent to all who desire them. For full particulars, address

JAMES SOUTHGATE,
Louisburg, N. C.

April 29, 1862. 21-4t*

TO HATTERS.

I WILL rent my manufacturing shop with all the fixtures in complete order for manufacturing HATS. As hats are in great demand, no doubt the business would be profitable to any person who may wish to engage in it.

DAVID GEE.

Fayetteville, April 25. 20-3t*pd

plaining some of the provisions of the Conscription law, has been communicated to the Convention by Gov. Clark:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Department, Richmond, April 30, 1862.

His Excellency Gov. HENRY T. CLARK, Raleigh, N. C.:

Sir: Your letter of the 24th inst. was received on yesterday. In reply, I have the honor to say, that the effect of the Conscription Act is to suspend calls on the States for quotas. The number of men between the ages of 18 and 35 is assumed to be precisely in the ratio of population.

The first effect of the Act is to retain in the service all soldiers who were there on the 16th April. The next, to fill up the regiments and companies with men liable to military duty under the act, by replacing those men on service who will be exempt from age, with those not now on service, not so exempt, and thus to fill and keep full the existing corps to the maximum allowed by law. If any States have not enough regiments in the service, or heretofore authorized by the Department to be raised, to absorb the material between the ages of 18 and 35, the excess will be collected in Camps of Instruction, disciplined, and brought into service, pursuant to section 9 of the Act.

I will accept the State Troops in their present organization, to be received on the same footing with other regiments already in the Confederate service, the men over 35 and under 18 to be discharged within 90 days from the 16th April, and their place supplied from the enrolled Conscripts. The right of re-organization, by election, belongs only to 12 months men. Those whose enlistment is for a longer or a shorter period, remain in the service on their existing organizations. These general remarks are supposed to answer several of your specific inquiries. The enrolment of Conscripts will be made as soon as the requisite regulations can be prepared, in order to relieve the men now in service who are over 35 years of age.

2. The State Troops will be received as stated above.

3. Men over 35 years of age now in service will be discharged within 90 days. They or others not now in service will be at liberty to serve by voluntary enlistment, but not in lieu of Conscripts, except as substitutes.

4. Volunteering is not stopped by the Conscript Bill. By section 13, persons liable as Conscripts may volunteer in any company now in service. You are referred specially to Regulations 8 to 11 inclusive. The act approved December 11th, 1861, providing for the payment of bounty to volunteers for the war continues in force.

5. Militia officers between 18 and 35 are embraced by the Conscription Act.

The quota of each State, under existing laws, will be all liable to military duty under the Act of April 16th.

I enclose a copy of the Act and Regulations established for carrying it into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Sec'y of War.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The name of Ex-Governor Morehead I have not seen amongst the number recommended for our next Governor. His great ability merits attention. Familiar with the machinery of the Confederate and State Governments, he could so direct that each would reciprocate and sustain the other. The father of a family is best employed in making provision for their comfortable support, moral and religious culture. The first duty of the State likewise is to take care of itself. The power is inherent, and never has been delegated. Its prompt development would have prevented disasters of alarming import and not easily remedied. With this distinguished man I have no personal acquaintance. I heard him address a large number of our citizens when canvassing for Governor. It is thus and through the public prints only that I know him. As a speaker, judging from this single effort, he has great self-possession, perspicuity, and force argumentative and declamatory, admirably directed to carry his point. Ex-Gov. Morehead has not, like Greene of Revolutionary fame, worked at the forge; but, like Morgan, the hero of the Cowpens, in youthful vigor drove his wagon. He is bold, decisive, open-hearted, a stranger to concealment, and can carry with him the masses, in this mighty struggle, equal if not superior to any. His physical and intellectual powers, exhibited on the occasion alluded to, left on my mind a lasting impression "that he had a head to conceive and a hand to execute." He was at times excursive, playful and witty, exhibiting great comic powers; but he always returned to the main points, seemingly refreshed and with more vigor. Far be it from me to detract from others whose names have been recommended. I give it as my honest conviction, that he is well fitted to fill the Executive chair, pending this mighty struggle. If I understand his history, difficulties of the greatest magnitude, and appalling to others, are always, sooner or later, overcome by his energy, untiring industry and determination of purpose. Before party lines were stricken out by the inauguration of a Confederate government, I was of different politics. This happy amalgamation, I trust, will bring into action none but the wisest and most efficient statesmen.

Most respectfully, CIVIS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FROWNS.

WRITTEN BY REQUEST OF * * *

Frowns! How chilling to the loving, sensitive heart! Heavy as leaden weights, they sink upon the light, playful spirit of joyous youth; the eager affectionate child turns slowly, sadly away from that appalling thing—a frowning brow; the pale trembling wife beholds it with terror, and the strong world-hardened man meets it with a feeling of resentment. With emotions of anxiety the tender mother watches the frown of pain upon the face of her suffering child. The erring, wayward boy dreads to see the contractions of displeasure upon the parental visage. The wife frowns, and the husband forsakes his hearthstone. Fortune frowns, and the despairing devotee to her whims precipitates himself into eternity. Caprice shadows the brow of beauty with a passing cloud, and the lover anathematizes the day that ushered him into existence. At the frown of power a nation trembles. The frown of an avenging God brings ruin and devastation upon a quaking world. Terrible, always portentous of evil, are those grim, steel-hearted assassinators of mirth and cheerfulness. Oh, Frowns, fell, iron-hoofed monsters! ye cannot be lovely even unto the blinded eyes of love. Haste away, enthrone not your dark forms upon the faces we love to behold; make your dwellings in places remote from mortal abode. Away, seek a congenial atmosphere in the smoke-wreathed sulphurous depths of pandemonium;—pollute not our beautiful world, our peaceful homes, with your presence, for sighs and tears and broken hearts crowd thick and fast in your foot-prints. Begone! Shadow not the countenances of our loved ones, oh, token of love's absence, lest thy black trailing robes become the pall of our brightest hopes.

We cannot trust a man who habitually frowns. If we meet him in the city's crowded marts we pass him with averted eyes; if in solitary places, we tremble and almost fear to see the assassin's glittering blade unsheathed. We detest frowns; always the companions of vice and misery, they cannot fail to drive from the "human face divine" every trace of the God-like and beautiful. Oh! friends, if you would have clinging affections twine about you, if you would have your hearts full of love and happiness, if you would strew sunshine and flowers in the ways of the desolate, if you would enhance the pleasures of sportive youth and lighten and gild the cares of hoary age, frown not. *Dear friends,* if you fear to meet the frown of righteous indignation upon the brow of *our Father,* smile kindly, warmly on His creatures;—we adjure you by all you hold sacred and dear, *frown not.* AIRIECHAUSKA.

Cotton Cards.—R. S. Shevenell, of Athens, Ga., has invented and applied a machine for drawing wire and pricking leather for cards, and will soon be ready to supply them.

Charleston Courier.

Cumberland Plow Boys.

RECRUITING!

ACCORDING to a late act of Congress, the Company must be increased to 125. As all men between the ages of 18 and 35 are declared in the service, here is a good opportunity for 50 to volunteer in an old organized corps. Send your names and address to Col. Jno. H. Cook, Fayetteville, N. C., Alex. R. Smith, Esq., Kyle's Landing, N. C., or myself at my father's residence immediately, as I have to return to Camp at an early day.

CHARLES H. BLOCKER,
Capt. Co. H, 24th Reg't N. C. T.,
Recruiting Officer for the Co.

April 20, 1862. 19-3w

I wish to enlist 25 more Men for Capt. F. N. Roberts's Company, to whom the usual Bounty of $100 will be paid.

$50 cash will be paid as soon as sworn in.

Volunteer at once, and secure the Bounty.

C. B. MURPHY.

April 28, 1862. 19tf

Recruits for Blocker's Artillery At Fort Fisher.

50 GOOD MEN will be received in this Company by coming on immediately before the Company is filled with "*Conscripts.*" Passage to Wilmington will be furnished on steamers Hurt and Flora and from there to the Fort free of charge. Come or send your names on immediately to the commander of the Company at Fort Fisher.

April 30. 21-3t

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,
CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect,* would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Agent by Maj. Gen'l T. H. Holmes, for the purpose of collecting all the private arms in my county, I appeal to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Cumberland, to bring them forward at the earliest moment possible. They are wanted to defend our homes.

I am instructed to purchase, beg, borrow or take.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.

April 14, 1862. 16tf

NOTICE
To the Representatives of Deceased and Discharged Soldiers.

DURING the continuance of the war, I will collect, *free of charge,* the moneys due to soldiers who have died in service, were killed in battle, or discharged for disability, who resided in Cumberland or any of the neighboring counties.

JNO. M. ROSE.

April 24, 1862. 19 4w

Wanted Immediately

AT the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, for which fair prices will be paid: 32 Mules; 32 sets of Wagon Gear; 8 yoke of Oxen, (young and large size;) 8 Timber Wagons; 2 Road Wagons; 2 Mule Carts and Harness, 5 pairs Timber Wheels. Apply to J. H. Roberts at Fayetteville or at Villa Beery P. O., New Hanover County, in person or by letter.

J. H. ROBERTS

March 8, 1862. 4tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.

March 18 9tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.

March 18 9tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER

Sept. 12, 1861. 56-

NOTICE.
Bank of Fayetteville,
16TH APRIL, 1862.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will take place in the Hall of the Bank on Monday, the 19th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 16. 17*td

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

ON MOTION, R. King, Sheriff of said County, returned and read aloud in open Court the following tracts of land which he proposes to sell to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1860:

	Tax.
Henry Davis, 160 acres, location, Wolf Pond,	4 58
Joseph B. McCallum, 513 acres, location, Scalding Branch,	23 95
Edward Wood for Joseph Wood, lots No. 85 and 86, Lumberton,	3 78
Edward McCallum, 1238 acres, location, Lumber River,	64 55
Peter McEachin, 1 Lot, Floral College,	1 42
Rogers & Stackly, 1 lot, Floral College,	1 78
—— Hart, 27½ acres, location, Lumber River, Joseph Baker Guardian for	3 69
Joel Jones, 76 acres, location, Alligator Swamp.	2 54
Mary Hill, 127 acres, Ashpole Swamp,	2 88
John Little, 48 acres, location, Lumber River, From the Minutes.	92

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

April 8, 1862. 14-ts

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22 11-1m*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, A. D. 1862.

Arch'd B. McCormic, Adm'r of J. B. Stewart, dec'd. Against Nancy Anderson, Lodon Davis and wife Mary, and Barbara Stewart.

Petition to Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Anderson, Lodon Davis and wife Mary, and Barbara Stewart, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May, 1862, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1862.

17*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

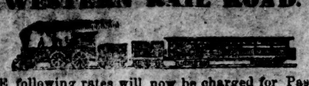
Daniel McNatt, Adm'r, de bonis non of John McNatt, dec'd, Daniel McNatt, James McNatt, John McNatt, William McNatt, Daniel Regan and wife Rebecca, *against* James Wilkerson and wife Sarah, Wm. Gunn and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. Wilkerson and wife Sarah, William Gunn and wife Elizabeth, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1862. [14*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

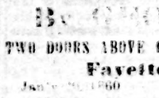
To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.



Circumstances require us *hereafter* to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.
Contractors Route No. 5096.

Feb'y 8, 1862. 98 6mpd

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at VanorsdeII's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Gilt for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments. Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

BY [illegible],
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 81-

MAKEPEACE & M'RAE.

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid.	$29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast,	A. E. Hall,

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1861. 21-1y

THE NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPT. WILKES'S REPORT
ON THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.

THE undersigned have caused to be published from the Congressional plates, an edition of the Report of Capt. Wilkes, U. S. Navy, and his Associates on the Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Region of North Carolina. This is the most important and scientific statement of the great wealth of that section of the State, and the Maps the most perfect and valuable, of any yet published. The Maps are worth the price of the work, which is **50 cents,** neatly bound in cloth. Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 50 cents. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers. Orders solicited.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE & SONS.

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and withiu eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 1859. 43t

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT
Springfield, Richmond County, N. C.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th of May next will be sold, to the highest bidder for cash, a ONE ACRE LOT on which stands a commodious TWO STORY FRAME BUILDING—20 by 34, and two fire places in the lower and one in the upper story; a well of good water close by; quite a handsome situation and within one and a half miles of Laurel Hill Depot, on the W. C. & R. R. R. The property is sold by the Members of Springfield Division Sons of Temperance, and the proceeds are to be applied as a donation to the funds for building an Iron clad Gunboat for the waters of the Cape Fear River.

May 1, 1862 22-2t

8 bbls. GLUE.

1 " Venetian Red.
½ " blk Leather Varnish
1 carboy Muriatic Acid.
1 keg (150 lbs.) Red Lead
1 gross Black Ink.

For sale by the package.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

May 3, 1862. 22 3t

Notice.—Western Rail Road Co.

AFTER this date no BACON will be received by this Company for transportation, except the same be *securely packed* in boxes or otherwise.

By order of the President. JNO M. ROSE,
Sec'y & Treas'r W R. R. Co

May 1. 21 3t

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held in the town of Fayetteville on Friday the 30th May.

D. A RAY, Pres't.

May 1, 1862. 22*tm

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THE 9th annual meeting of this Company will take place at the Office of the Company on Thursday 22d May 1862.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

April 30. 21-tm

After this date I will pay the highest cash prices for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D MURPHY

Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been atttending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business &c., &c., I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27. 26tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES

Dec'r 28, 1860. 83tf

The Law of Sales of Personal Property, by Francis Hilliard, 2d Edition, Enlarged and improved.

Starkie on Evidence, 8th Edition, with Notes by Sharswood.

Wendells' Blackstone; Byles' on Bills, Notes by Sharswood.

Adams' Equity; Broom's Legal Maxims.

Smith on Contracts, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

ROBERTS'S Hand Book of Artillery.
MAHAN'S Field Fortifications.
The Trooper's Manual, by Col. Lucius Davis
CAUSE AND CONTRAST.
The Battle Call—a lyric by E. V. W.
Letters of Mozis Addums to Billy Ivvins.

Just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1862.

The Volunteer's Hand Book.

A FURTHER supply just received.

April 18. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan 6, 1862

WRAPPING PAPER.

A LARGE QUANTITY of old newspapers in packages of 100 for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

Feb. 24, 1862

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.

May 14, 1859 14

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

A NEW and beautiful assortment, just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character notes. A further supply just received.

July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt. M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them.

R. W. HARDIE.

Oct. 16, 1861. 66-tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1862.

David McBryde, Adm'r with the Will annexed of Alexander McBryde, dec'd, Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Mary McBryde, *against* James B. Harris and wife Catharine, Angus McBryde, and Mary McBryde.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McBryde and Mary McBryde, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May 1862, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y, A. D